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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Transient Advertising.
FIFTEEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of City Items, per line.....20 cts.
Liberal advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

Gold Closed, in New York, Last Evening at 145¢.

CITY ITEMS.

To Capitalists.

Oil! Oil!! Oil!!! Any party having ready money to invest, may learn how to do so in the manufacture of a new Oil, where the profits are *from fifty to one hundred per cent.* The article is superior to anything now before the public.

Large or small means required according to territory.

The proprietor, James Lockett, may be found at the Monongahela House, corner Smithfield and Water streets, for a few days, where full particulars will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1865.

Teacher Wanted.

Wanted immediately a teacher of Classics (Greek and Latin) and Higher Mathematics. Must be a single gentleman and a good scholar. Apply at the book store of Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh, from two to three o'clock, p. m.

Millinery Goods.

See advertisement, on fourth page, of Mr. J. D. Beard, who is now receiving from the East his second large stock of spring and summer Millinery Goods, which have been purchased principally at auction, and are now offered to the trade at the lowest market prices for cash.

Purify Your Blood!

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Dr. Jayne's family medicine, every medicine, for sale at Full on's drug store, Fifth street.

Carpenter's Great Painting

Attracts crowds of admirers to No. 64 Fifth street. The exhibition will positively close on Saturday evening.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Have you seen Carpenter's great painting, at 64 Fifth street? It will remain here but three days longer.

What Shall be Done With the Rebel Leaders?

The New York *Tribune* has taken strong ground against punishing the rebel leaders. "On the contrary," it says, "while we would revive or inflame resentment against none of them, we feel far less antipathy to the original upholders of 'the Resolutions of '98'—to the disciples of Calhoun and McDuffie—to the Nullifiers of 1832 and the 'State Rights' men of 1850—than to the Johns Bells, Humphrey Marshalls and Alex. H. H. Stuarts, who were schooled in the National faith, and who, in becoming disunionists and rebels, trampled on the professions of a lifetime and spurned the party which trusted them and honored them only by demonstrated that secession was treason."

We quote a considerable part of the *Tribune's* plea for the traitors, because we know there are not a few who will be curious to see what can be said on that side:

But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of any man who shall have submitted to the national authority. The execution of even one such would be felt as a personal stigma by every man of the North who has ever voted, or felt, or spoken, for the Union as it was. Each would say to himself, 'I am as culpable as he: we differ only in that I am deemed of cowardly or calculating disloyalty.' A single Confederate led out to execution would be evermore enshrined in a million hearts as a conspicuous martyr. We cannot but fully realize that it would be wholesome or safe—we are sure it would not be magnanimous—to give the unprepossessed philosophy of the situation such a handle. Would the throne of the House of Hanover stand more firmly had Charles Edward been caught and executed after Culloden? Is Austria's dominion in Hungary the more stable to-day for the dangling of Nagy Sandor and his twelve compatriot generals after the surrender of Villagos?

We plead against passions certain at this moment to be fierce and intolerant; but on our wide side, as against the views of History. We plead for a restoration of the Union, against a policy which would afford a momentary gratification for the cost of years of pursuit, hate and bitterness.

We have borne for a quarter of a century the unjust imputation of the Northern World. We hated and sought to subvert only Slavery, the scourge alike of South and North, and the sole cause of discord between them. We have done what we could—of course, not always wisely—to quell, to circumscribe, and ultimately to overthrow, the Slave Power, through a succession of events which no human being could have devised or foreseen, the end which is now clearly in sight, but hardly specific to see, is plainly before us. American slavery is visibly in the agonies of dissolution: it will live a year longer, we shall almost certainly, but see it buried in the grave; and, whenever abolished here, its expulsion from the last road of Christendom shall it now curses cannot be postponed for five years. Let us take care that no vindictive impulse shall be suffered to imperil this glorious consummation.

Unquestionably, there are many in the South who have richly deserved condign punishment. Whoever is responsible for the butchery of our black soldiers who vainly sought the life of the still more atrocious murder of captives by wanton exposure and privation in prison camps, stands in this category. But the immediate issue concerns not the dispensation of justice to individuals but the pacification of a vast republic. He who fancies that the edge of inhibition of penalty or perfidy have been the work of rebels has but a superficial knowledge of our current history.

Those who look for military execution for the vanquished, or even for their leaders, we suspect will not generally be found among a few who have been exposed to much obloquy as haters of the South, because they abhorred slavery. And, as to the long oppressed and degraded blacks, so lately the slaves, destined still to be the neighbors, and we trust at no distant day the fellow citizens of the South, whether we will or no, there is no doubt it be authentically uttered, would ring out decidedly, sonorously, on the side of clemency—of humanity.

The Financial Effect of Peace.

The New York *Commercial* (money article) of Tuesday says: "The large advance in railroad shares appears to be, to a large extent, a natural movement. For a considerable period these securities have been depreciated by the competition of Government bonds, which, having a stable value amid the violent fluctuations of the market, were naturally sought in exchange for other stocks. There has also been a feeling of uncertainty respecting the effect that peace would have upon railroad shares. Not a few have held the view that the close of the war would produce a general and severe panic, during which stocks would be thrown on the market irrespective of price; and to evade such a contingency, many have sold out their railroad securities, while others have been, from the same motive, indisposed to buy them. Under such circumstances, a heavy decline was inevitable, and prices have probably fallen below the fair prospects of dividends held out by the several roads. It has turned out, however, that the closing of the war is accompanied by a remarkable revival of confidence; and as the fall in gold has produced an abundant supply of money, there is a general movement to buy back the stocks that have been sold out at low prices. The movement has proved favorable for speculation, and the brokers have consequently themselves become large buyers, and have afforded liberal inducements to their customers to operate for a rise. Those who, having taken a gloomy view of the late prospect, had sold 'short' to a large extent, have been heavy losers; their own necessary purchases to cover their short contracts have aided the advance; and they now quietly wait for the culmination of the 'bull' movement, to again sell short, and cover their losses under a reaction.

THE case of the Oil Creek Railroad Company against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company came up in the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, on Saturday. This is an application on the part of the Oil Creek Railroad Company against the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co., to restrain the latter from interfering with the complainants in the possession of their road between Oil City and Franklin, a distance of eight miles. The grounds of the application were that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company entered into a contract with the Oil Creek Railroad Company, on the fourteenth day of January, 1861, by which it was stipulated that the road should be finished by the 1st day of January, 1865, and when so completed, the Oil Creek Company to lease that portion of the road to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway company; that in case of its non-completion by the 1st of January, A. D., 1865, the contract to be at an end and void. On the 1st of January, 1865, the road was not finished or completed, and the Oil Creek Company was in possession of the unfinished portion. The application is to restrain the Atlantic and Great Western Railway company from interfering with the Oil Creek Railroad company, in the possession of the entire road. The cases were argued, and decision reserved.

MUNIFICENT LITERARY BEQUESTS.—Dr. Wm. J. Walker, who died a few days since, at Newport, Rhode Island, by his will, leaves about $220,000, or a little more than $80,000 each, to be divided among seven heirs, his widow—a daughter of the late Joseph Hurd, of Charlestown,—four daughters, one son, and the widow and children of another son; $40,000 in legacies of $1,000 each, to women of his acquaintance, friends of his former years; and the remainder of his property, amounting to about $1,000,000, is divided equally between Amherst and Tufts Colleges, the Institute of Technology, and the Boston Society of Natural History, making to each of these institutions the munificent donation of $250,000. Dr. Walker was a son of the late Major Timothy Walker, of Charlestown, and a cousin of Rev. James Walker, D. D., of Cambridge.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13 1865. NO. 183

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

More Good News

Selma, Alabama, Captured.

Surrender of Forrest's and Roddy's Commands.

Montgomery, Alabama, also Reported Captured.

Lynchburg, Virginia, Surrendered.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

OFFICIAL FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major General Dix:

The capture of Selma, Alabama, is reported by Major General Thomas. The surrender of Lynchburg is also officially reported.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, April 11.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Alabama, for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it although I have received no report direct from General Wilson:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 11.

Maj. Gen. Thomas:

The following is just received from Colonel Hoover at Somerville: Men directly through from Selma report that place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 2nd inst. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the entrenchments and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured.

[Signed,] R. J. GRANGER, G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

CITY POINT, April 12, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a lot of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. Gen. Grant has ordered abrigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of the public property.

[Signed,] C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer New York.

The Rebel Steamer 'Stonewall."

The Canadian Question in Parliament.

Steamers Niagara and Sacramento fired upon in the Port of Lisbon.

Banquet to Gen. McClellan at Rome

Friendly Relations between Russia and the United States.

SANDY HOOK, April 12.

The steamer New York, from Southampton, on the 29th ult., has arrived.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool, March 29.—Cotton dull and declined ¼d, in consequence of the American news. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet but firm, with a partial advance of 1d. Corn quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Consols closed on the 29th ult., 89¼@89¾ for money. United States 5-20s have advanced 3 per cent; Erie shares 1½; Illinois Central and Penna. Middlings 12d.

The *La France* publishes an article signed by Baron Dupuys, demonstrating that it is equally to England's advantage to retain Canada.

The Russian Embassador at Rome gave a banquet in honor of Gen. McClellan. The toast proposed was one for the maintainance of friendly relations between Russia and America.

The Monounmedan rebellion is progressing rapidly.

The steam ram Agencourt has been successfully launched.

The Portuguese authorities had ordered the rebel steamer Stonewall to leave the harbor of Lisbon, and manned the forts. The United States gunboat Sacramento was hourly expected.

In the House of Commons, March 27th, Lord Elcho called attention to the American war. Parliament where it has been denied that £90,000 was all that England would vote for Canada this year. Those who would bring the matter forward April 14th.

LISBON, March 28.—The Stonewall has sailed from this port. Spanish and Sardinian vessels have arrived here, and the Portuguese authorities have prohibited their sailing for twenty-four hours.

The London *Times* says that a short time since, Confederate drafts were refused payment by Frazier, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, for cotton sold abroad; the proceeds funds and instructions have since arrived, and the bills will be paid immediately.

LONDON, March 29.—6 P. M.—The Federal frigates Niagara and Sacramento attempted to sail before the expiration of the time fixed by the Portuguese authorities, and were fired upon by the Belem fort. The Niagara was struck on the poop, and a seaman was killed. The vessels then stopped firing.

LONDON, March 29.—Consols closed at 89¾@89¾ for money; U. S. 5 20's 56@57.

PARIS, March 29.—The Marquis de la Ravalette, Senator, has been appointed Minister of the Interior in place of M. Boudit, whose resignation had been accepted to-day.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. Cubo Bernard defended the Encyclical of its appended syllabus, and the conduct of the Roman Court.

The President's Speech.

A Doubtful Rumor.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *Commercial's* special says:—There is reason to believe the Cabinet is divided on the sentiments contained in the President's speech.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

BOSTON, April 12.

The United States steamer Circassian arrived here to-day, from the Gulf Squadron, with a number of sick and disarmed seamen. She left Key West on the 4th inst. The health of the officers and seamen on the Southern coast was generally good. No news of importance was brought from the Gulf by the Circassian.

Celebration of our Victories.

Proclamation of Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Mayor Henry has, by a proclamation, fixed Monday evening next for a public illumination of the city, in honor of Grant's victories and the coming peace.

Subscription to Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Jay Dook & Co, report the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day at $3,326,600. The largest Western subscription was $102,000 from Chicago, and the largest eastern subscription was $858,000 from New York. There are also 2,468 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100.

Election in Albany, New York.

ALBANY, April 12.

The Democrats, at the party election yesterday, elected their city ticket by an average majority of 1,340. The vote is light, and the Democratic majority 800 or 900 as compared with last spring's election.

Sailing of the Steamship Asia.

BOSTON, April 12.

The steamship Asia, bound for Liverpool, appeared on the harbor to-day magnificently decorated with flags in honor of our recent great victories.

REBEL GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *Commercial* says: Rooms have been engaged at one of our hotels for Robert E. Lee, and he is expected here either to-day or to-morrow.

ACQUITTED.—Michael O'Hara, H. B. Childs and others, charged with riot, were acquitted yesterday. As the jury did not designate who was to pay the costs, witnesses will be minus their fees.

Interesting Southern News

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA

LAWLESSNESS AND DISORDER.

DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING.

[From the Savannah Republican, April 1.]

We have news from the interior up to the 24th ult., brought by two Union refugees who reached this city yesterday. Their accounts of affairs in the interior are indeed gloomy. Every man capable of bearing arms is being forced into the rebel army, and the impressment of the negroes has been commenced in good earnest, but slaveholders manifest a great deal of reluctance in bringing forward their slaves, and in many cases large numbers of slaves are secreted. The slaves object to enlisting in Jeff. Davis' cause, but while unarmed dare not say much. Detailed men in Government employ, and exempts generally, are to be at once placed in the army. In fact, every man, no matter what sort of an exemption he may have, if he is able to carry a gun, must now "shoulder arms, right face, forward, double quick, march," to the relief of Generals Lee and Johnston, whose present positions are considered very precarious by the most venomous rebels.

There are hundreds of persons in the middle and upper portions of the State who are secretly endeavoring to make their escape from the country, but the stringent orders issued by the rebel Generals against all persons leaving the rebel lines, had put a stop to the exodus of all disgusted with rebel rule.

There is great suffering and destitution, which now begins to intrude into the mansions of the wealthy, who, by the fall of Charleston and Wilmington, are now debarred from receiving supplies through the blockade runners. Many wardrobes are well nigh exhausted, but the prospect of replenishing them looks very dubious. When the Union cause triumphs, and armed resistance to the American Government ceases, there will be peace and plenty, and prosperity will surely follow. Till that time rebels must look as seedy and feel as hungry for the good things of this life, as their cause looks gloomy.

The strict surveillance of the rebel authorities over the people, particularly the poorer classes, has let matters to a great many from attempting to reach our lines, and were it not for this brutal tyranny, which compels innocent people to endure the grievances and hardships alone, hundreds of old men, women and children would flee to our lines for food and protection. Our informants tell us that it is utterly impossible to exaggerate the miseries of the poor people and the dangerous state of society generally.

Provisions of all kinds are becoming very scarce, and prices continue to go up and Confederate money to go down. One dollar in gold will buy seventy in Confederate trash. Greenbacks command fabify for one, and were still advancing.

Our informants were overhauled a few miles from the city, by some of Wheeler's chivalrous Confederates, and robbed of all they possessed, to the tune of $200. The rebel cavalry are little bandits did not deem worth taking, but chuckled with considerable satisfaction when they received a $20 bill, probably the only one in existence. They were not content with stripping the refugees of part of their clothing, but they confiscated a mule and wagon and finished the depredations by very rudely robbing both gentlemen of their new boots.

A great many people entertain strong hopes that at the October election or members of the Legislature, the issue will then be made before the people of reconstruction, and the friends of the Union from all parts of the State will thus triumph. The people desire it, and the people intend to force the issue upon the Governor, and if he refuses to call them together, standing. We say God speed them in the good work, and we only regret our inability to-day to give them any material assistance. They are richly deserve of the warm sympathy which burns in every loyal bosom of their success. We feel certain that Georgia will, before many months have passed away, resume her allegiance of secession and return to her allegiance, a repentant State.

Let Georgia, the great Empire State of the South, speedily arise, and take a broad and comprehensive view of this matter, and throwing off the shackles which now bind her to Congress, return once more and forever to the folds of this glorious Union which gave her prestige and greatness. Let us say, as the rebel Governor of other rebellious States, one after another, all anxious to link their destinies with that of the great and indissoluble American Republic, until the Stars and Stripes will once more be unfurled to the breeze which shall flutter the life of the American continent, and bless with the fertile valleys of a re-united confederation of States, under one Government and one flag.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

Iron Workers Coming.

The look out of the puddlers and laborers of the English forges has started so many for this country, that considerable apprehension is awakened in England lest there should be a scarcity of skilled labor in the manufactories. The contest there is very acrimonious, and frequently before capital has controlled the result. But now there is a demand for more than can be spared from England in this country, and at the first announcement of trouble American agents went to the spot and represented the superior advantages of this land, the increased pay, the sure continuance of labor, and the larger personal freedom. The representations were attentively listened to; for, the world over, it will be found that workers in iron are clear-headed and competent men. Some hundreds have arrived from the region between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and are expected soon to flow. They come at the moment when they are wanted here, and will be of infinite value to the State first, and then to the nation. For, though War has injured the iron trade of Pennsylvania, the tariff has done more than expected, peace, with proper conditions, will increase it more than has been imagined.

It is hardly possible for the most sanguine comprehend the terrible tumult of business about to deluge all our cities, towns and fields. Everything that can be done will require the utmost of labor. We compare with what is and has been most recently. The utter comparison would go back to the most prosperous portion of the last decade. The work has been done from ordinary motives, and because the American spirit inclines into labor. There was no extraordinary compulsion about it. The old fire burns from new and ampler fuel: necessity pushes inclination, and there is not an ordinary or an unusual motive which does not lend to the mightiest work ever done. Excepting the single matter of cotton, we have everything to do with that we ever had. Another year must elapse before that will be comfortably common. Meanwhile every arable portion of the South will be ready for the thrifty occupants, as well as by thousands who have marched over them under arms, noticed their capacities admired the climate, reckoned profit and profit, and decided to secure the largin. When these men go back with their ability of work and habits of labor, the tariff will be a mere trifle to unwonted industry, one put so far from competition as the stag coach is from the locomotive. Work, at all events, they must. The absurd class distinctions and hereditary disqualifications for doig what every man ought to do are buried under many secrets. They have no time to think of them. They must do for themselves, and *as* what they can. The soldiers are principly producers. When all of the population is educated and intelligent, and consequently economical, what vast returns may not be elected from the inexhaustible soil of the Empire State of the South, the timbered uplands in belong to the plantation? How long will it settlers, accustomed to cheap fuel, be without acenstomed comforts? How long will the iron horse remain unfreed and ungeful of the iron roads and poles but for the mysterious wire?—the rivers unploughed by steam and veil, if these things rush maturity with the speed that want and opptunity both provide, what luminary will be seen returning in every Northern workshand on every Western plain.

Jeff's Mission.

A correspondent writ from Richmond gives the following cerception of Jeff's late manston—the rebel Whitflouse:

The mansion of Jeff. Davis is, of course, a great centre of attraction. It is situated at the corner of Marshall and Fvernor streets, in a very sightly location, abothree squares north of the capitol, and is a stantial, unostentatious mansion of a somewat antiquated style, but presenting an air of lidity and decided comfort. It is not roomy enough for much display, but an inspection is tisfactorin reveals quite as much elegance icould be expected from the limited resources of the Confederacy. The rooms on the main or first floor are eight in number, and Brusse and velvet carpets, lace and damai curtains, rosewood, set in blue d gold, marble top tables, French pe mirrors, easy chairs and lounges in repul rioner covering, abound with the same dege of good taste and profusion that prevail the mansions of your well-to-do New-Yorks. The bedrooms are luxuriously furnish, while the china and glassware, and the chary arrangements generally, attest the fact good living on the part of the occupants. I house was left, in fact, by Davis, but most the family effects were removed. Mrs. Jr had packed her trunks and gone to thountry a few days before, and did not have to to return before the city was evacuated. She has probably joined her refuges husband before this.

Jeff. Davis' carriage, for him three years ago in New Orleans, at expense of three thousand dollars, is amo our captures. It was taken to the Danville post, but there was no room for it, and then has run up against one of the walls to burn; by some good fortune it was rescued, though a slightly damaged condition. It is in good working order, however, and with a few pairs it will again be quite a stylish vehicle. The pair of bay horses that he used to were run out of the city, together with all other live stock.

The Chicago *Times* says the oil recently "struck" within the limits the city is thick, almost like tar, and will no make an illuminating oil, although it is of more value for this reason, for lubricating rposes.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrest of "Greenback" Counterfeiters

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Comments upon the Policy Foreshadowed in it.

Row between Rebel Prisoners and Union Soldiers.

TWO OF THE FORMER KILLED.

Order Revoked by Secretary of War

Officers of Colored Regiments.

Restrictions on trade at Charleston.

Sanitary Supplies for the Armies.

WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLES.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON

Mrs. Gen. Lee in Richmond.

She is Dangerously Ill.

Rebel Guerrillas say the Confederacy is "Played Out."

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 12

Four alleged greenback counterfeiters were sent to Cincinnati to-day, by order of the Solicitor of the Treasury for trial by court martial. Their names are Thos. Twitchell, L. J. Gosser, Nathaniel Kinsey and James Pitts.

Much speculation has been excited by the speech of the President last night. It is generally approved, but there is an active and influential minority of the radical republicans who are disposed to resist the settlement of existing difficulties upon terms, and in the manner indicated by the President and General Grant. They insist that the political and military leaders of the rebellion shall be severely punished, and the rebellious States subjected to a preliminary training before restoration to their *status* and rights in the Union. The desire of the people for a permanent, speedy and honorable peace is the easiest possible terms will, it is believed, sustain the President in the policy foreshadowed in his speech.

A row occurred to-day at one of the Government corrals between some Union soldiers and a number of paroled rebels, in which two of the latter were killed. The rebels began the fight by shouting for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

The Secretary of War has revoked the authority heretofore given Commanding Generals of Armies or Departments, or to other officers, to appoint officers of colored troops, except for new regiments to be raised, or for regiments now in process of organization. The President hereafter will make all appointments and promotions in such organizations. Regimental Commanders of old organizations are requested to nominate meritorious noncommissioned officers for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the corps to fill vacancies caused by promotions. Commanders of the Armies, Departments, or Corps on Examining Boards when in their opinion it shall be necessary to determine the qualification of the candidate for promotion or appointment as Second Lieutenant.

Authorized traders at Charleston and Savannah will hereafter be permitted, under such restrictions as the port commanders may impose, to receive from the inhabitants residing within our lines merchandise and agricultural products, except cotton, and articles not contraband of war, in exchange for necessary supplies of food and clothing—the traffic to be kept strictly within the limits of military necessity.

The several Western State Agencies here are sending large quantities of sanitary supplies to the armies in Virginia and North Carolina.

All of the wounded in the late battles in front of Petersburg have been comfortably cared for at City Point and here. At the former place there are several thousand severe cases, who will be brought to Washington as soon as they can bear removal.

The following are among the deaths reported to-day: Albert Housh, Company H, 1st Michigan cavalry; Sewell, Mc.; 2nd Lafayette; clark, D, 7th Michigan; Henry Wambach, F, 02d Pa.; Wm. Bente, A, 118th Pa.; Edw. Wilelm, F, 81st Pa.; Edward W. Butler, H, 6th Me.; John Lynn, F, 87th Me.; John Burch, 97th Me.; Stephens, G, 19th Pa.; Sergeant James D. Fiz, G, 17th Pa. cav.; Daniel Keiser, K, 99th Ohio; L. Grandy, 26th Pa.; Patrick Gallinee, Caith Pa. cav.; E. L. Winnie, K, 23d Mich.; J. Donnelly, 198th Pa.; John B. Bitchie, D, 157th Pa; Wm. Brightbill, K, 209th Pa.

A private letter from Richmond states that the colored troops detailed to guard Mrs. Gen. Lee's residence have been withdrawn at her request, and white troops substituted.

The guerrillas who recently patroled the southern bank of the Upper Potomac have left for a more healthy climate. A day or two ago some of them were who got within hailing distance of the rebels informed them Lee had surrendered. They replied: We know it. The Confederacy is played out, but our independent companies are not.

E. Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, has been remo ed, and Daniel Dickinson appointed in his stead.

Gen. Lee was expected to arrive at Richmond last evening. His wife is dangerously ill.

A Pay Bureau is to be established at Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Col. John S. Loomis, Assistant Adjutant General of Illinois, has just been appointed to Assistant Special Treasury Agent, and assigned to the district of country now occupied by the armies operating under the immediate command of Gen. Grant, including Richmond, Petersburg, Danville and Lynchburg.

The *Post's* special says: The President's speech is disapproved of by several Congressmen now in Washington.

No extra session of Congress will be called unless new events demand it.

The late John C. Rives had invested $100,000 in English consols, and the Orphans' Court ordered them to be sold in London and the proceeds to be invested in United States bonds.

From North Carolina.

Johnston's Army North-east of Goldsboro.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Advices from Goldsboro to the 10th state that positive information had been received at that place that Johnston's army was fifteen miles northeast of the city.

MAILS FOR THE ARMY.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *Herald's* City Point special, of the 9th, says: Cavalry mails were sent out yesterday and to-day. Corps mails were forwarded yesterday afternoon. In the postoffice at City Point there was sold $52,000 worth of stamps for the month of March. In one week of the same month the sale of stamps amounted to $17,947.

Port of Key West, Florida Opened.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The President had issued a proclamation announcing that Key West, Florida, was included in the list of closed ports by mistake, and declaring it open to commerce, until further orders.

Capture and Burning of Selma.

Narrow Escape of General Forrest.

CAIRO, April 12.

The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 8th instant, confirms the capture and burning of Selma, Alabama. It also says Forrest narrowly escaped capture.

SHERMAN.

His Troops in the best Possible Spirits and condition.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RAPID MARCH.

JOHNSTON WILL DEFEND RALEIGH.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *World* has the following special, dated Goldsboro, April 9: The army is in the best possible spirits and condition for coming active movements.

The re-organization of different armies and corps is perfected. The trains are all loaded; troops clothed, and armies prepared for a movement.

No opposition is anticipated until the crossing of Neuse river, at Smithfield, is attempted. General Sherman notifies the army commanders to be prepared for rapid marches, so that speedy results may be expected. No change in the position of Johnston's army is reported. It is expected that he will defend Raleigh and endeavor to hold it as long as possible."

FROM RICHMOND.

National Bank to be Opened.

John Van Buren in the City.

Union Army Headquarters to be Established There.

Scarcity of Warehouses.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The *Herald's* Richmond special says: The First National Bank of Richmond is to go into operation in ten days.

John Van Buren was the guest of Gen. Weitzel, the last night of Jeff. Davis, yesterday.

Gen. Patrick is to establish his headquarters in Richmond.

The army headquarters will soon be moved up there.

In consequence of the demolition of many stores, there is a scarcity of warehouses and a great demand for places. Dwellers demand exorbitant prices. In some instances interior stores have rented for three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

From New Orleans.

Siege of Mobile Progressing Favorably

BlockadeRunners at Galveston, Texas

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1 via CAIRO, April 12, }

Advices from the army about Mobile, of the 4th, state that water communication between Spanish Fort and Mobile is by the latter fully established above the fort. Rebel communication with Mobile is now entirely suspended. The siege progresses favorably.

The Louisiana legislature adjourned to-day. The Supreme Court of this State organized yesterday.

Senator Charles Smith has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, vice Whitaker, resigned.

The steamer Star of the Union, from New York to Clinton, from Brazos with Gen. Lew. Wallace and staff, has arrived.

Two blockade runners ran into Galveston on the 1st and 2d.

Cotton lower; middlings at 68c. Superfine flour at $8 50.

From Fortress Monroe.

Expedition to Weldon, N. C.

100 BALES OF COTTON CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, April 12.

A Fortress Monroe letter says an expedition lately went from Norfolk to within one mile of Weldon, and destroyed a portion of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and captured thirty prisoners, with one hundred bales of cotton and some rebel mail. The rebel force in opposition encountered and repulsed a force of rebels near Murfreesboro, Weldon is reported strongly fortified and garrisoned by one thousand rebels.

FROM HAVANA.

LATE ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, April 12.

By the steamer Moro Castle we have Havana dates to the 8th, advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st and from Mexico to the 28th. About 3,000 French and Austrians are on their way to Sonora.

Emigrants from the United States to Mexico still continue to arrive, and the Juarez Government is encouraging them to settle in that country.

The blockade runner, Little Hattie, went out of Matia, Mexico, on the 28th ult., with a load of cotton, and escaped the vigilance of the blockaders.

The Hiawatha arrived on the 6th from Galveston with 881 bales of cotton. The Sea Bird left Galveston for Vera Cruz on the 7th, and the Fox for Charleston, with Assistant Secretary Fox and forty others on board.

UNION VICTORIES.

THANKSGIVING IN WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS. April 12.

Gov. Lewis has appointed Thursday for thanksgiving and rejoicing over our recent victories. The Legislature adjourned on Monday, after a ninety days' session.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

THANKS TO GRANT.

BOSTON, Monday, April 10, 1865.

In the Massachusetts Senate to-day the following resolutions, reported by Mr. Wentworth of Middlesex, were unanimously adopted, and will be passed in the House to-morrow. The resolves are as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of Massachusetts be presented to Lieut-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant for the judgment, fortitude, courage, and ability which has distinguished his military career in the service of his country, and particularly for the consummate skill and energy displayed in the recent operations of the Army of the Potomac, resulting in the capture of the enemy's fortifications around Petersburg, the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Resolved, That the thanks of Massachusetts be presented to the Army of the Potomac for the patient endurance, invincible determination and unsurpassable courage which have illustrated all its efforts from the commencement of the rebellion to the present time; for the renown which it has shed upon the national arms and national honor, and for the unparalleled glory it has diffused over the land by the final blow which it has given to the rebellion and to the army which supported it.

Resolved, That the thanks of Massachusetts be presented to the army and navy wherever employed, who have with patriotic devotion to the Constitution and laws sustained the cause of civil freedom and Republican institutions throughout the present struggle, and whose fidelity, constancy and courage remaining unshaken to the end, and now crowned with triumph and success, will ever be commemorated by a grateful country and receive the applause of the human race.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts hail with gratification and delight the prospect of returning peace, and rely with confidence upon the wisdom and prudence of the General Government to maintain the Union inviolate, as will unite the whole republic under a Constitution providing for the equality of the States and equal rights to all.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Secretary of War, with the request that a copy of the same be sent to Lieut. General Grant, and to each army and corps commander in the service of the United States, that the same may be read at the head of their respective commands.

SHAKING HANDS.—Says the New York *Post*: The two parts of the country, so long divided, are ready to shake hands; but these so-called democrats cry out to the South, "Don't trust these people, don't believe Lincoln, don't cease to hate the North." The people are prepared to rush into each other's arms; but on one side stands a little party of malignant and disappointed politicians, and tries to warn off the South. Don't come near us, you'll get cheated, they exclaim, we do not expect anything of Lincoln, he will do nothing that is right for you. And on the other, the southern side, stands another little party of disappointed politicians, to exclaim words of distrust, and set the ball of this second party is Jeff. Davis.

A German, and native of the same country as the modest Munchausen, comes from the Brazils. This traveler has discovered a tree on the banks of the Amazon and the shores of the Rio Branco of colossal proportions. It belongs to the family of the Bombaces, and under its branches and foliage 10,000 men can take shelter from the sun, and a whole family live and find food during their life.

Late News Items.

A correspondent writing from Richmond, says a committee has gone to Lynchburg to invite the Virginia Legislature to return to Richmond. Several members who remained in the city, are working for the restoration of the State to the Union, on the condition of abolition of slavery.

Over 800 hogsheads of the French tobacco in Richmond were destroyed by fire.

The proceedings of the Virginia Secession Convention show that General Lee, when notified in the presence of the Convention of his selection as commander of the Virginia military force, replied: "Trusting in Almighty God, in an approving conscience and the aid of my fellow citizens, I devote myself to the service of my native State, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword."

A Washington dispatch states that a strong pressure is being brought to bear for the release of the captured Generals, Ewell, Curtis and Lee. General Pickett's barbarity in shooting the North Carolina captured Union prisoners is sought to be excused by the statement that he acted under Lee's orders.

General Grant speaking of our successes on the 6th, said: Sheridan told me he was coming up to help me take Richmond; but, he added, we will capture Lee's army, march down and gobble up Johnston, and shake hands with Sherman over the line.

City Point is still the base of supplies for our armies in the field. Railroad communication has been opened to Nottaway Court House.

The Baltimore City Councils have passed resolutions making the anniversary of the riots in that city (19th of April), when the first Union blood was shed, a grand civic holiday. An extensive celebration will be improvised.

On being readily acquainted with the terms upon which Lee surrendered his army, Admiral Farragut remarked, with an air of evident satisfaction, that Lee and his army had gotten off easier with us for a long time if they are to await until an exchange can be justified by captures from our forces.

Despatches from all parts of New England express unbounded joy and congratulations over the surrender of Lee. Flags are flying, bells ringing, guns firing, and the wildest enthusiasm every where prevailed.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke on Monday, amount to $2,878,650, including one of $100,000 from New York, one of $120,000 from Dubuque, Iowa, and one of $250,000 from Norfolk, Va. There were 2011 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

The following are the debts of several of the principal States of the Union, according to the last official reports: New York, $28,720,725; Pennsylvania, $33,370,633; Massachusetts, $22,-889,672; Ohio, $13,59,751; Illinois, $11,478,544; Maine, $5,137,599; Connecticut, $5,000,000; Michigan, $3,451,120; Wisconsin, $2,500,000; Vermont, $1,642,864.

A wealthy gentlemen in Hartford, well known for his benevolent and patriotic contributions since the breaking out of the rebellion, has given away thirty-six swords and their accompaniments, to officers leaving that city for the war. The weapons cost from $100 to the price of $1,000, the common regulation sword of a lieutenant.

By the rebel official documents captured in Richmond, it appears a law had been passed compelling every one to "lend" a stipulated sum to the rebel government, or be taxed an equal amount. That is like a highwayman saying, I want to borrow your purse, and asking you to "lend" him your purse.

Geo. H. Hoyt, the young lawyer of Boston, who went to Virginia to defend John Brown on his trial, is now lieutenant-colonel of the Southern Confederacy.

The commissioners of emigration in New York are going to build a hospital, at a cost of $225,000, for the two hundred and twenty thousand emigrants who annually land there.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has just received the deed of the property on which repose the remains of the late stephen A. Douglas, for the purchase of which the legislature appropriated $20,000.

A guerrilla band, under the notorious leader Clayborne, made a dash into Hickman Ky., recently, when the inhabitants fled. The guerrillas plundered the town of all they could find worth taking.

The cutboat Aliee arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday night. She brought up a lot of prisoners from the Kanawha region. We judge that the operations of General Grant will soon bring in a large number.

A Ceylon Journal reports the season most favorable for the coffee trade. Eight ships are sailed, all for London, taking 86,218

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from city friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

What Peace—and who shall make it?

The rebellion being crushed, there immediately arises the question—what peace and who shall make it? It may to some at first appear strange that it should be beset with difficulties; but so it is. The President in his speech Tuesday evening, candidly admitted the fact. There being no power with which to treat, with whom shall peace be made? The Confederacy has never, in any manner, been acknowledged or recognized, and it is quite too late now to do so by treating with it for peace. It is a nonentity, the synonym of crime and wickedness; we have not had nor can we have anything to do with it, or its leaders, save only as they are amenable to the laws as great criminals. It is clear, therefore, we must deal with the people; and but for the theories and obstructions which some insist on thrusting into the settlement it would be easy and the way plain. The President alludes to one of them, namely: have the States been out of the Union, or have they been in the Union, but attempting a revolution? He clearly has no relish for going off into the mazes and darkness to which that question necessarily leads. So long as the States are at home again, he is not in favor of inquiring whether they have been abroad, how or where they went, or in what manner they came back, so long as they are fairly back under the paternal roof and authority. Having denied from the outset, throughout, that there was or could be such a thing as withdrawal from the Union, to deal with the States now as having effected their withdrawal, and impose new conditions to their return, would be glaringly inconsistent and fruitful of endless complications. The States having been unsuccessful in the attempt to get out, they are still in the Union, and the guilt attaching to the crime involved in the treasonable act belongs to individuals, who may be punished or pardoned, or a part of them the leaders—punished, and the others pardoned.

The law of July 31, 1861, (12 Statutes at Large 284,) provides that if two or more persons engage in a "traditional conspiracy" to overthrow or destroy the Government of the United States, or to oppose the execution of any law thereof, or to seize any property of the United States, &c., each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for not less than six months nor more than six years. The act of Augus 6, 1861 (12 Statutes at Large, 317,) provides that any person committing the crime of treason against the U. S. shall suffer death, and that all his slaves if any, shall be declared free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and his slaves, if any, declared free. The act provides that any person guilty of either of the offenses described in the act (all of which we have not enumerated), shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold office under the Government of the United States. By the act of July 17, 1862, (12 Statutes at Large, 590), very large powers are vested in the President. He is authorized at any time, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the rebellion pardon and amnesty, with such conditions and at such time as he may deem expedient for the public peace.

The power of making peace or war rests with Congress. But whether this has been a war of the character contemplated by the Constitution and laws, may be a question. We have not really made war—but employed force to put down an armed, stubborn insurrection. It has been real war, in the sense and proportions meant by the law, must there no necessarily be a party on the other side with whom to treat and make peace—a Government, an organization, an entity to be recognized, at least for the purpose of peace? Or, is this but an insurrection, an attempted revolution? In case of war with another nation, the President has no power whatever to arrange final terms of peace. It rests solely in Congress, and it is not unlikely he is realizing embarrassments under the extraordinary circumstances in which the crushing out of the rebellion places him; although the statutes seem to have defined the offense, the penalty and his perogative.

The simplest view of the question is,—a certain number of persons have committed treason, for the punishing of which the law is sufficient. The question of policy only remains,—whether the leaders only, or certain of them, shall be tried and punished, a proclamation of amnesty issuing for the benefit of the others. But this may not be so sufficiently shining light in which to view the subject. If so, legislation by Congress will become necessary.

In view of the tendency to load the question with almost every conceivable theory and abstraction, we cannot but express the wish that an extra session might be avoided. On two points popular sentiment is clearly defined: Speedy cordial relations with the South, as we were before the rebellion—barring the necessary changes—and certain punishment for the leaders who estranged the people of the two sections and undertook to destroy the Government by setting up a Confederacy of their own. To arrive at this is further legislation necessary? After all, is the question based with so many difficulties as has been supposed,—and is there any necessity for the Extra Session of Congress, unless it is to make sure the punishment the rebel leaders deserve for their crimes? Popular sentiment on this point would impress itself on Congress, and its expression in now enactments, if necessary ones are not sufficient. If they are sufficient, we cannot but believe the President will be equally obedient to the popular will.

The Richmond Press.

It has occasioned some surprise that while the newspapers of the South were very generally obliged to suspend their publication, those of Richmond were continued in full blast until the city was abandoned by the army, and by the traitor in crew that the army protected them. The press was as necessary to the rebel leaders as the army was. It was almost as much a war measure to keep it in operation as it was to furnish supplies to the army. Without this auxiliary the army could not be kept up.

The power of the press to blind and mislead was never more clearly illustrated, nor exercised with more industry and vigor, than for four years past in Richmond. Its persistence to the last should not surprise us either. The evacuation of the city was a necessity that even General Lee did not apprehend was so near. If they were not cheering themselves with the song of peace and safety, they did not expect the sudden destruction that was coming upon them until it was at their doors, and a precipitate flight was their only alternative to ignoble capture.

A new order of things is inaugurated in the late rebel capitol. Union papers daily proclaim the principles of human liberty and legitimate government, where falsities have alone had free circulation. Light beams forth radiantly from scenes where darkness has couleured and thickened for four years past.

The absconding editors must experience emotions more peculiar than enviable, when they think of the onstage. Amid the crumbling ruins of their Confederacy, they may employ their moments of forced leisure, in counting up the times they have assured their readers of the cheering prospects before them, and especially of the little harm, if not great advantage, that would accrue from the abandonment of Richmond and all the sea coast cities.

Ten days ago, they were uttering such bugle blasts in Richmond. Now Yankee editors are sounding the counter-blast of freedom. The Richmond editors have been the advocates of revolution; here is a revolution that deserves the name.

If is by no means unfortunate, remarks the Philadelphia *Gazette*, that this war occurred. For many years previous to it, Europeans had been speculating as to the probable duration of the republic, and showing how it must inevitably break up into half a dozen different nations. It was thought that while slavery might keep the South together, there was nothing to bind the free States to each other. Well, the trial has taken place. The slave States did not stand together. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri never took part with the rebels. On the other hand the whole phalanx of the free States stood up solidly together in this conflict, and no scheme was powerful enough to separate them. The web is bound them as with adamantine bonds.

"Strikes."

This term has, at times, been unpleasantly familiar in neighborhoods where large numbers of men are employed in the same kinds of business. Pittsburgh has had not a few strikes for higher wages, or against a reduction of employees and coal miners, have occasionally tried this process, sometimes successfully and sometimes without benefit.

The best time to speak of this kind of strategy is when there is none of it apparent or active. During the excitement of a strike, among any numerous class of working men, passion has too much power for judgment, and sometimes, for conscience to have any controlling influence. We have no strikes on hand now, nor any prospect of one; and hence we propose a few thoughts on the subject, with the hope of their receiving the more consideration.

Combinations of persons engaged in the same kind of trade or business, for their own convenience, improvement or advantage, cannot be reasonably objected to, if they choose to form such associations. But when, in their organized and unified action, they oppose the lawful action or interfere with the personal rights of individuals, they commit a moral wrong. The *might* of an organization does not make *right*. If an individual sees it for his interes to work for lower wages, they have no right to hinder him. But all strikes are designed to effect this result—to keep men from working at rates different from those which the strikers have fixed upon.

It may be thought necessary to put this restraint upon the power of employers, or, at least, to hold it ready for application whenever the case may require it. Perhaps this may sometimes be true. It is to be regretted that between employers and workmen there should be any thing like a latent hostility or a suspiciousness that will be pretty sure to breed it. Their interests are closely connected, and they are best promoted when the parties are on terms of confidence and good will to each other. Yet headmen in business, having connections of interest with the general public, as well as with the class of men in their employ, know what they can afford to pay, better than the employees can know it. And it will seldom answer well, for any length of time, for a head man in any trade or business to pay exorbitant wages, trusting to the forbearance of the public as his indemnity. The public is generally very patient of high prices, but when they find that their money goes out to keep down an unreasonable strike, or to satisfy the rapacity of headmen or subordinates, the public loses its equanimity and grows angry at the imposition.

Strikes seldom turn out to the profit of the strikers. They loose time and money in them which are not compensated even if they get their demands. And they never fail to bring public odium on the class of persons engaged in them. They often lead to riots and other offenses against the law, and bring more or less individuals to grief. They often entail protracted want and suffering on the families of the strikers.

There is, it appears, a strike among the iron workers in a portion of England. About seventy thousand men are out of employment in consequence of it. Those who continue at work, in another part of England, support those who are on the strike. The coal miners in England had but five strikes in twenty-four years. The most extensive and disastrous one was in 1861, when 60,000 men were out of work till they lost a million and a half of dollars in wages, besides imposing nearly as heavy a loss on the owners of the coal, and failed in their design, after all.

Employees on railroads sometimes combine to stop work, in order to exact higher pay or to obtain some immunity from their employers. It was lately intimated, though it appears to have been thought better of afterwards, that in opposition to a wholesome law passed by our Legislature, the engineers intended to "strike" in order to secure a repeal of the law. There is, on the page of history, such a thing as an ecclesiastical strike, that is an interdict of all religious services, in a district of country, in order to enforce some ecclesiastical law or demand on the unwilling people.

Whatever the strikes may be, whether clerical men or mechanics, doctors or clergy, the thing takes the nature of a secession—breaking in on the order of society, securing ends by unlawful means, and by the power of class-combinations enforcing demands not sustained by the acknowledged laws of the land.

The Pacification of the South.

Lively and morbid fancy has indulged the most gloomy forebodings on this subject. Years and generations have been generously allowed, for the pacification of the South or the score of time; and an immense standing army has been assigned to duty there as the only means of effecting the object. Endless hatred, perpetual war, unextinguishable bands of guerrillas have been arrayed in opposition to the legitimate Union government. The fancy has been the fancy work of the imagination, and the very spot of all others, the Tredegar Works, which is really the great point of the war, should be left intact, and fall a prey to the vandals.

An attempt was made to destroy these works by the rebels themselves, but it proved unsuccessful.

A CURIOUS TRICK FOILED.—A squad is now at these iron works, and the American flag now floats over the premises. A genteel negro on horseback entered the grounds and informed Lieut. H. B. Wheeler, the officer in command, that he was sent by General Weitzel with instructions that the works should be evacuated and fired. Important, said the negro, was substantial origin, as a part of the boasting and menacing policy pursued by the rebels from time immemorial—a policy that has been faithfully supported by the cringing sympathizers in England and the north.

The bug bear of perpetual war and a vast standing army has never much disturbed the equanimity of loyal hearts. They easily detected the duplicity of the pretension. They easily understood, that if with an organized army the rebel leaders could not withstand the power and justice of the government, they could not do it with unreliable and fugacious squads of banditti. They readily saw that the great body of the Southern people would have yet enough to halt the restoration of a benign government, as a deliverance, after four years of such miserable despotism as they have been groaning under.

We apprehend no serious difficulty in the way of re-establishing order and government throughout the South. The State Governments will see the necessity, as well as wisdom, of resuming their place in the Union. And the people have had enough of sorrow and loss, from the false and exploded usurpation, not to relish for any further experience of the same sort.

The conciliatory intercourse of the people, their engagement in the pursuits of industry, and the wise exercise of clemency and vigilance by the Government, will, we doubt not, soon issue in the pacification of the South, and the prevalence of peace and amity throughout our land.

Military and Civil Law.

The terms granted to LEE were to him as commander of the army. The question is asked, do they clear him from the consequences of seeking to overthrow the government? We conceive not. The crime of *treason* must be tried by the civil tribunals, and in LEE'S case has not been compounded. The terms of his surrender simply fixed his status and that of his army as prisoners of war. In many ways the principle has been recognized. We have continually exchanged prisoners, held inter-course and observed regulations known only to legitimate warfare. And herein may be found to exist a serious complication; but we see nothing in it to justify the suggestion that LEE has not shrunk amenable to the civil law, on the charge of having sought to overthrow the government.

THE DRAFT.—With unimportant exceptions, the press is expressing the hope and belief that the draft will be suspended. There is a prospect that twenty thousand colored troops will be obtained in Richmond. Volunteering generally is more brisk now than ever; and that while the vaults of the Government have almost entirely ceased, the supply is greater than ever.

REBEL SURRENDERS.—Three rebel armies, says the New York *Times*, have surrendered to General GRANT—that under BUCKNER at Fort Donelson, on the 16th of February, 1862; that under PEMBERTON at Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1863; and that under General LEE, on the 9th of April, 1865. He is the only one of our Generals who has ever induced a rebel army to surrender; and he has induced three of them.

EFFECT OF THE DECLINE.—The fall in the price of raw cotton has already, it is stated, put thousands of laborers out of employment in New England. In some of the largest manufacturing towns work is suspended in all the cotton and woolen mills, and in others the workmen and workwomen are employed two or three days in the week. This is natural, perhaps, but a temporary evil. The present price of raw cotton is about one-fifth of what it was a few months ago, and as soon as circumstances may determine at about what figures it may be expected to rule, work must be again resumed. In the meantime, however, it is observed that some of the woolen mill proprietors propose to complete work in order merely to keep up the hands. This the New York *Post* calls the bulk of "protection," and declares that no such combination of manufacturers to keep up prices could exist or be formed, if it were not for our present tariff, which instead of producing revenue, has been so arranged as to put a stop to the importation out rely. The excuse for what was, with the "protectionists" that thereby ensured a greater variety of work for the laboring population. How true this is, the reader can judge from the tenor of the above statement.

New York capitalists in Washington have already filed an application for authority to establish a national bank in Richmond.

Rebel Machine Shops in Richmond.

Interesting Inside View of the Confederacy

An object of particular interest to Union visitors in Richmond consists in the Tredegar Iron Works. A walk through the extensive grounds of these works make it apparent to the observer that in losing them General Lee lost the sheet anchor of his army, if I may be allowed the simile. The great bulk of his material of war, with the exception of small arms and clothes and wagons, emanated from the Tredegar Works, and the loss of them in their perfect and complete working order, must have been a far greater real catastrophe to him than the evacuation of the rebel capital itself. Few people must have any idea of the character and extent of these works, and a short description of them cannot but be of interest.

They are situated on a strip of ground between the James River and Lynchburg Canal, in the northern part of the city, and cover between eight and ten acres of ground. When in full operation 2,500 men derive sustenance from work performed in and around them. They have not been in full operation since the first of January, work having in a great measure ceased for want of provisions for the workmen. They are owned by a Company consisting of Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, John F. Turner, Dr. Robert Archer, Robert Archer, Jr., Wm. E. Tanner, and Archibald Anderson. The works consist of a variety of buildings, and if the reader will take with me, in regular order he will form some idea of what they are.

Starting from the office of Mr. Mallory, the superintendent, we come to the Rolling Mill, a large brick building about one hundred and fifty feet square. This mill contains four heating furnaces, a gentle mill and a bar mill, for rolling all common sizes of iron, all in complete order and repair. The rolling mill contains an immense fly-wheel, about fifty feet in diameter, worked by water power; nine puddling furnaces, one pair of rolls for rolling out mug bars, besides a variety of machinery of a minor character.

Next in order comes the Spike and Nail Factory, a three story building, about 200 by 75 feet in extent. It contains one rivet machine, one hook head machine, and a spike machine for cutting spikes of 50, 40 and 30 sizes, and four machines for manufacturing nails. The third story is used as a wire factory, and large quantities are manufactured there.

We next come to the gun foundry, a brick structure, 100 by 75 feet, containing two very large gun furnaces, and surmounted by a large stack 75 feet high, made of pressed brick. A large number of guns have been cast in this foundry. Adjoining is a foundry for the manufacture of smaller guns. A wing building is connected with the gun foundry for the purpose of making all kinds of small castings.

The wheel foundry, near the gun foundry, is a substantial building 80 feet square, and in it is capable of turning out a great number of car wheels, and large quantities of shot and shell.

The cleaning and casting shed is now reached. This building contains a well constructed engine for driving the fan which supplies the cupola pipes with air. These pipes run under ground, and three cupola pipes are driven by them.

The blacksmith shop is a very extensive building, about three hundred feet in length, composed of brick. A brass foundry and boiler shop is connected with it. It contains forty blacksmiths' forges, in excellent condition. A large part of the paint shop, and all the machine work, are erected at the end of the blacksmith shop.

The Machine Shop is a fine building, shaped like the letter L. The main building is about one hundred and fifty feet by sixty feet, and the angle is one hundred feet in length. It contains rather more than 100 lathes, and a splendid planing machine for rifling guns. An extensive gun bed is on the same floor, and also twenty gun carriages, in different stages of work. The machine shop contains the largest lathe in the United States. On the second floor of the machine shop there are forty machines for forging axles, screws, &c. Below, in the screw cutting machines, &c. The entire machine shop is driven by a turbine wheel, with upright shafting, and a steam engine in every portion of the machinery in the building.

Near the machine shop is a building for filling the guns, 40 by 50 feet, and 12 feet high, with 12 inch columbiads being finished for use.

There are a variety of buildings on the line of the premises, consisting of a carpenter and pattern shop, 60 by 80 feet; additional blacksmith shops, a large shed for fitting up carriages, and some fifty dwellings, all of a general variety of gun carriages ready for use.

I noticed one gun wagon, the wheels of which were cast in the foundry, and the tires weighed 1 9-1 pounds each.

Another rolling mill has lately been completed, but not yet in use. It is sixty feet in length, thirty feet in height, and capable of turning out an immense quantity of work. The latter mill is owned by the State, but the impression prevails that it will be turned over eedile to a locomotive, can be manufactured at the Tredegar Works, and it is a prize for the Confederacy. In fact, the entire premises will prove of inestimable value. The Superintendent resides on the premises, in a regular brick dwelling-house erected for his particular use.

The chagrin of the Jeff Davis sympathizers here at the non-destruction of the works is decided. It is particularly mortifying for them to know that the most valuable portion of their city is laid in ashes by the hands of their own kith and kin, which if standing would be of little benefit to us, as it was nearly all private property, which would be returned to its owners, in due circumstances, and the very spot of all others, the Tredegar Works, which is really the great prize of the war, should be left intact, and fall a prey to the vandals.

An attempt was made to destroy these works by the rebels themselves, but it proved unsuccessful.

A CURIOUS TRICK FOILED.—A squad is now at these iron works, and the American flag now floats over the premises. A genteel negro on horseback entered the grounds and informed Lieut. H. B. Wheeler, the officer in command, that he was sent by General Gillmore to Weitzel with instructions that the works should be evacuated and fired. Important, said the negro, was substantial origin, as a part of the boasting and menacing policy pursued by the rebels from time immemorial—a policy that has been faithfully supported by the cringing sympathizers in England and the north.

Lieut. Wheeler ordered the arrest of the negro, it turned out that the whole affair was a trick of disappointed Secesh to get the works destroyed, but, fortunately, it was promptly foiled.

General Intelligence.

The New York Common Councils have appointed a Special Committee to proceed to Washington, with a view to induce the War department to forego the draft. Now that the rebellion is at its last gasp, there will be plenty of men, without the need of a draft in order to avail themselves of the large bounties. The draft, it is said, hinders volunteering, and now that the separate expenses of the draft in Richmond for the month of April, 1864, hopes that the President and secretary of War will concur in their views. The New York *Times* thinks "it is striking with unlooked for wilfulness to proclaim the necessity of drafting anywhere."

The Keans are about to appear at the Broadway theatre, New York. At the auction sale of tickets the private boxes were disposed of at 15 each, premium. The orchestra seats sold at an aggregate premium of $720 of the dress circle seats, twenty were sold at $7.75. The total proceeds of the sale amount to $6,165.

Orders are soon to be issued for cleaning Virginia between Washington and the James river of guerrillas, and those who are not shot at sight will be hung.

Among the papers of the Treasury Department, in Richmond, saved is correspondence with the British Government in reference to the hire and pay of English bank note manufacturers, who came over here to work for the rebels in pursuance of a contract made direct with the British authorities. Another letter shows the payment of money in 1861 by one of the Secession banks squelched by Gen. Butler in New Orleans.

Three gunboats have made their appearance at Havre-de-Grace within the last few days. It is reported that they are to take part in some military movement not yet divulged. Bush river, where the piracy upon the steamer Harriet Deford was perpetrated, is but thirty miles below Havre-de-Grace, and has been a gunboat stationed near there to look out for any straggling rebel parties who might have plans against passenger steamers on the bay. In a very little time the malcontents who threw a train from the track so recently at Newark, and who have perpetrated other enormities, will be caught in the limits of good order.

THE RECKONS of Libby Prison, from its commencement to its close, have been secured by General Weitzel, and will be preserved for future reference. They show the date and home of every man who entered there, and the time he lived or was exchanged.

CAPTURE OF REBEL RECORDS.—The letter books of the Treasury Department have been saved, and are in possession of Colonel Coughlin, of the Tenth New Hampshire, Provost Marshal, together with other important papers that will be sent to Washington. A guard has been placed around the doors of the Capitol, and the papers, &c., of the Rebel Congress and Legislature will be preserved and sent to Washington.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has decided that the fine cut shorts, when put up and sold as smoking tobacco, will be subject to a duty of 35 cents per pound, and when sold as chewing tobacco, 40 cents per pound.

There are eleven general hospitals in Richmond, with convenient accommodations for 10,000 patients, and that there are at present about 3,000 sick and wounded soldiers in them. The Federal wounded are to be brought North, and will not be placed in the hospitals at Richmond. A large amount of hospital property has fallen into the hands of the government. The government has abundant hospital accommodations at City Point and at Point of Rocks, and eight hospital steamers ran to be between the two points and Washington. The transportation is convenient and comfortable. The government has plenty of surgeons, and the sick and wounded are well cared for.

A Hartford man made a vow, three years ago, that he would not eat a piece of pie or cake that he would not get a piece of pie or cake that has been faithfully supported by the cringing sympathizers in England and the north. The present price of raw cotton is about one-fifth of what it was a few months ago, and as soon as circumstances may determine at about what figures it may be expected to rule, work must be again resumed. In the meantime, however, it is observed that some of the woolen mill proprietors propose to complete work in order merely to keep up the hands. This the New York *Post* calls the bulk of "protection," and declares that no such combination of manufacturers to keep up prices could exist or be formed, if it were not for our present tariff, which instead of producing revenue, has been so arranged as to put a stop to the importation out rely. The excuse for what was, with the "protectionists" that thereby ensured a greater variety of work for the laboring population. How true this is, the reader can judge from the tenor of the above statement.

Vice President Andrew Johnson visited Richmond on Friday last, and called to see his old friend Jefferson Davis, but he had just gone out for a walk. At last accounts Mr. Davis had not returned, and it was reported that he was on the wilderness in Jones' farm attended by all the gentlemen of the aristocracy and bureaucracy, and the *elite* of artists, one. Fanny Elsler appeared in a white satin dress and train, literally covered with diamonds rubies and emeralds.

Fanny Elsler, the famous danseuse, who some twenty-five years ago turned the heads of our citizens, was or sent lately at the "Concordia ball," in Vienna, in January, which was attended by all the gentlemen of the aristocracy and bureaucracy, and the *elite* of artists.

The Missouri State Convention adjourned yesterday, after a session of seventy-eight days. The new Constitution which it has prepared is to be voted on by the people on the 6th of June, and, if adopted, go into effect on the 4th of July.

From Richmond.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA DEAD.

Federal and Rebel Currency.

The Effects of the Recent Fire.

A List of Persons Suffering Loss.

From the Richmond *Whig* of Monday last we take the following:

SLAVERY DEAD.

Whatever may be the fate of the Constitutional Amendment," it is as certain as sunshine that Slavery in Virginia is dead. This fate was predicted for it when the advocates of "Southern rights in the Territories" were loudly clamoring for the "right" to emigrate to Kansas and Nebraska with their negroes. But they were deaf to the voice of reason, and fortunately, or unfortunately, they had influence enough to make a large portion of the people of Virginia as insensible to the dictates of reason as themselves.

Every one has read the fable of the dog who crossed the stream with a bone in his mouth, and perceiving his shadow in the water, dropped the real bone to grasp the reflected one, and so lost all. In like manner the people of Virginia, in sustaining the views of politicians for the right to extend slavery into the Territories, sacrificed their right to hold slaves within the limits of Virginia. They sowed the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind.

Thousands of the people of this State have been opposed to the institution of slavery in the abstract. They have regarded it as a sort of "necessary evil," in so far as a "Christianizing and humanizing" relationship between the white and black races, which it would be impolitic for both to have interfered with; and they now see and know that it has been an incubus upon the welfare of Virginia, that it has impeded the State in the march of civilization, and that it has been the cause of an "irrepressible conflict" between sections of our common country, which, for their mutual benefit, should have been united together in the bonds of friendship.

For those reasons the reflecting portion of the people of Virginia, and especially those who retained their attachment for the Union, have long since resigned themselves to that eradication of slavery from this State, which, under any circumstances, must be inevitable, sooner or later.

The final blow to the "institution" in Virginia has fallen, and the negroes of Richmond are as free as their emancipation can make them. The result has been anticipated. It may temporarily affect those who have heretofore depended upon the labor or hire of negro slaves for their own maintenance, but no one else will be grieved at it.

THE TWO CURRENCIES.

A grave financial question is bothering the business men of Richmond, who heretofore have been possessed of Confederate currency. Those who own, on commission or otherwise, refuse to pay except in the funds current previous to the evacuation, while those who own them refuse to receive any funds except the Federal currency now in vogue, with the premium at which gold, silver and Federal currency is quoted on Saturday, April 1st. There is a grand embroglio in a financial way, and we have no idea how it will end; but we think those who have had the use of Confederate money should pay for it at the regular proportion established by premium.

THE CONFEDERACY GETS AN ELEPHANT.

It may not be generally known that the rebel Government ordered the removal of their Treasury from Danville to Danville, some three weeks since, and that nearly all the machinery was gotten away before the city was occupied by the Federal troops. The task of removing the armory was entrusted to Major F. F. Jones, the commandant of the armory, who spared no pains or labor in executing the important and entangled affairs that the armorers would be obliged to follow the machinery or be sent to Lee's army. When the city was finally evacuated, Captain Adams, the master armorer, and his assistant, Major Ayres, as well as the armorers, refused to budge an inch.

The Confederate Major Jones and their machinery, and are welcome to both, for without Captain Adams and his armorers, the machinery is of little use. Of course it is a loss to the rebels. Out of the two hundred and fifty old armorers, only six of them followed the machinery. Almost all stuck to their old homes, and have the assurance of the military authorities that they will be furnished with employment.

MR. HUNTER.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, in his late card defining his position, intimated that he was in favor of prosecuting the war as long as there was any "show of success." He must be convinced by this time that the "success" to which he referred will only be "hoped for" by those who know little or nothing of the real state of affairs, and, as we do not class him in this category, we are prepared to hear any day that he has proclaimed further resistance to the Administration at Washington futile, and which if standing would be of little benefit to us, as it was nearly all private property, which would be returned to its owners, in due circumstances, and the very spot of all others, the Tredegar Works, which is really the great prize of the war, should be left intact, and fall a prey to the vandals.

An attempt was made to destroy these works by the rebels themselves, but it proved unsuccessful.

THE CHURCHES.

The churches of all religious denominations, whose pastors remained in the city, were opened as usual, and services conducted in them as usual, in the presence of large congregations, a good proportion being composed of officers and soldiers of the army of occupation.

In the Episcopal churches, the regular form of service was observed, with the single exception of the prayer, instead of "for the President of the United States," &c., as inserted in the liturgy, was "for the authorities now in power," or "for authority," here, the prayer for the President of the United States was, of course, implied, if not specially named. The Catholic priests, generally, a very high order of talent, eminently practical and religious; and we are glad to know that all the Catholic churches, and all

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

Presentment of the Grand Jury

NEEDED REFORM SUGGESTED.

Visit to the Jail and Penitentiary,

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT DENOUNCED.

Court and its Officers Complimented.

The Grand Jury of Allegheny Co., in attendance at the present term of the Quarter Sessions, concluded their labors yesterday and were discharged. Before rising they made the following presentment:

Our session has already been protracted beyond the ordinary limits, owing to the neglect of magistrates in making return of informations taken by them before the commencement of the term. The law requiring these returns to be made at least ten days before the opening of the court is now wholly disregarded, to the great detriment and annoyance of suitors, and those concerned in the administration of justice. More than two thirds of the cases were sent in after the term had convened, thus necessitating the preparation of bills of indictment and the examination of the evidence under circumstances not at all favorable to judicial investigation. We would suggest to your Honors some summmary rule or order of Court which would remedy this evil and compel magistrates to comply with the plain requirements of the law in this respect.

The most energetic and persistent efforts of the District Attorney, and his assistant, Mr. Riddell, has failed to overcome this difficulty. Parties seem to imagine that all they have to do is to prefer complaints and leave the results to take care of themselves. To prevent this, the Grand Jury respectfully recommend that in all cases below a felony, unless under special circumstances, which may call for delay, and these complaints, upon being called, be promptly and at once ignored, and the prosecutor put into the costs. Such a course, the Grand Jury are satisfied, will effectually check trifling litigation, save the county a large amount of expense, and satisfy the ends of substantial justice.

The bills before us, with one or two exceptions, were for minor offenses, the calendar being unusually light for the March session. For this improved state of affairs, in a community which has become so populous as our own, we believe are indebted, under Providence, to the firm and inflexible administration of justice by our Honors. A terror to evil doers, the law-abiding citizen will yet ever recognize in an upright judiciary the surest guarantee of individual rights and the only safeguard of social order.

We visited the County Prison and found its condition to be much improved. It is as cleanly as could possibly be made, and the inmates appear to be provided with every comfort allowed by existing regulations. The recommendations of our predecessors have not been without salutary effect in this quarter. The departments in the Court House used by the Grand Jury have been partially fitted upon as to afford reasonable accommodations to the jury and suitors. When properly finished and furnished they will reflect credit upon the public spirit and liberality of the present Board of County Commissioners, who have charge of the improvements.

We also paid a visit to the Western Penitentiary. The law, as it now stands, does not constitute the Grand Jury "official visitors" of this institution. Without having access, therefore, to the prisoners, the internal police and condition of the building, as far as we could judge, seemed to be all that could be desired. In age, however, pre-eminent for schemes of philanthropy and enlightened benevolence, the system of solitary confinement for offenders strikes us a sad relic of mediæval barbarism, calling loudly for reform. The living death to which these malefactors are for long years consigned—the brooding horrors of their prison house—are not in unison with that justice tempered with mercy, which professes to aim at the reformation as well as the punishment of the unhappy criminal. We earnestly commend it to our legislators and those concerned in the administration of the law in its varied departments, the adoption of some less vigorous system, and one in consonance with the promptings of our common humanity.

We tender our acknowledgment to Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Riddell, for their aid and faithful attention to public duties.

Chas. Gibson, Foreman	James McGinniss,
David Bincketock,	Jas. McClain,
Robert Crawford,	Thos. Neely,
Geo. W. Evans,	John Ramage,
John Fife, jr.,	Thos. Park,
John Gaff,	Wm. White,
Samuel Wingrave,	O. B. Jones.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—Samual Pancaust, a resident of Elizabeth borough, was killed on Monday last under the following circumstances: It seems that he was engaged at Horner & Robert's coal road as "tippler," and was standing on the "tipple" when the Brownsville steamer arrived. The swell from the boat caused a coal boat under the "tipple" to swing down stream. Mr. Pancaust, in his endeavor to stop the boat, seized a windlass used for holding boats while loading, but the surging of the boat by the waves caused him to lose his hold, and the handle of the windlass flew round with great velocity, striking him on the head, and crushing his skull. He was taken home, where he lingered until nine o'clock, when he expired. Mr. Pancaust was a quiet, industrious man, highly respected by all who knew him, and leaves a wife, family and a large circle of friends to mourn his sudden and untimely death.

FALSE RETURNS.—The Coal Oil Distillery of William Davis, situate in the city of Erie, was seized by the United States Collector on the 8th of October last, the proprietor having neglected to make proper returns of his sales. A final decree was issued in the case yesterday by Judge McCandless to United States Marshal Murdock, ordering him to proceed with the sale. The writ is returnable on the second Monday in May. It was further decreed that William Davis had forfeited to the United States a fine of five hundred dollars and costs. The Government is determined to enforce the revenue laws, and punish all transgressors severely. The breweries in Allegheny City, which were seized some weeks since are still in the hands of United States Collector White, but we understood yesterday that an effort was being made to adjust the matter.

MAYOR'S COURT—Mayor Lowry yesterday had thirteen common cases before him, among whom was one villainous looking Secesh, six of whom paid fines, two were discharged, and five committed to jail for terms averaging from twenty-four hours to thirty days.

SENT TO THE REFUGE.—Mayor Lowry yesterday committed a young colored girl, named Josephine Newton, to the House of Refuge. She had been employed as a servant at a house on Third street, and was detected in the act of stealing six dollars.

HELD TO BAIL.—Eliza McIntire had a hearing before Mayor Lowry yesterday morning, charged on oath of Margaret Hammond with surety of the peace. She was held to bail for future good behavior.

NEW ELECTION.—The Court yesterday ordered that the election of Peebles township be set aside, and a new election ordered in school house No. 6, on Friday, April 21st.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being simple in its nature, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATEWS, General Agents,
12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc29-1y

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(GERMAN PAPER,)

Has been removed to the

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Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street.

Our business office is on the second floor of the building, in the "Dispatch" counting room, where we will be happy to meet the numerous friends and patrons of the "Freedom's Friend and Courier." All advertisements left there will be carefully attended to.

The merchants of Pittsburgh and others will find it to their interest to make use of our columns as a medium of reaching the German business.

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ap8

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DAVID R. PARK,
JAMES I. BENNETT,
R. C. GRAY,
W. W. McKEEN,
DAVID M. LONG,
Commissioners.

mh24-30t

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.

(Late of the Arvil,)

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

These goods above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ap1

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Last night but one of the young and popular actress,

ETTIE HENDERSON!

Who will appear in her beautiful personation of the QUEEN OF THE NAIADS.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the celebrated romance of the Ballet in four acts, entitled the

NAIAD QUEEN; or, THE MYSTERIES OF THE LURLIE BERG.

Lurline, Queen of the Naiads..... Ettie Henderson

In rehearsal—"Sisters of New York."

To-morrow, Friday evening, benefit and positively last night of ETTIE HENDERSON.

CONCERT HALL.—FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY, commencing WEDNESDAY, April 12th, LEAVITT'S "Grand Parlor Opera and Serio Comic Troupe!" consisting of sixteen talented Artistes!

Cards of admission 50 cents. Gallery 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commences at 8 o'clock.

Matinee afternoon—Grand Matinee. Tickets to all parts of the hall 25 cts.; Children 10 cts. ap11-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKRRY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to, having their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. le22-1y

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,

U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1,666,385 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	290 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,573 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 20th, 1861	15,512 59
	$2,089,861 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$963,888 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	289,181 74
Due by Banks (special), payable in gold	8,860 44
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	39,900 90
Bills of Banks in transit, (cash)	53,389 94
Drafts and Checks	46,457 38
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	663,071 30
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	
U. S. 10-40 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,861 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.

City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ALLEN DUNN,
CASHIER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.

S. S. BRYAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap4-tf

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES

Oil, Coal and Furnace Lands,

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a Judgment of the Greenup Circuit Court, in the action of Darlinton, McChesnel and Wurts, against Wm. Cairns and others, I will, as Commissioner, on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865,

Sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in Greenupsburg, Ky., the

GREENUP FURNACE AND LANDS.

There are, by estimation, from six to eight thousand acres situate on the east side of Little Sandy river, on the waters of Cain creek, in Greenup county Kentucky. The Furnace is distant from the Ohio river, at Greenupsburg, 14 miles. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad is completed from Ashland, on the Ohio river, to within five miles of the center of the tract; the distance from Ashland being fifteen miles.

The Furnace is not only valuable as a Pig Iron Furnace, having a good stack, good machinery, necessary buildings, with an abundance of Iron ore, a sufficiency for last for many years, but is also for its rich CANNEL AND BITUMINOUS COAL.

With reference to the great coal value of these lands, Dr. Owen, in his Geological Report, vol. 2, page 418, published in 1858, in speaking of the Cannel Coal of Greenup county, says:

"At and around Greenup Furnace, this Coal takes a great developement. It is opened at many places, and now worked for its cannel, rich in oil, and of excellent quality."

Greenup county is now attracting great interests as an oil region, and the investigations of Geologists, practical oil men and capitalists, give every assurance of an abundance of Carbon Oil. Large preparations are going forward for boring and developments.

The lands now offered are as good, and by many regarded as the best Oil Lands in the county.

There are about four hundred and fifty acres under fence, and in cultivation, and much more that is valuable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will be on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments. Bonds will be required with good personal security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and to have the force of sale bonds taken under execution sales. The purchaser will have the right to pay the money at any time after the sale has been confirmed by the court. The security required shall be either resident, or non resident of the state—so that they are good.

WM. C. IRELAND,
Commissioner.
March 31, 1865.—ap11-14t

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUART MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 1, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Baltimore, Md., on

THURSDAY, April 18, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL,
Many of them well bred and in good condition.

On

THURSDAY, April 20, 1865,

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

On

THURSDAY, April 27, 1865,

ONE HUNDRED MARES WITH FOAL AND ONE HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES.

The horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.

They will be sold singly. Sale to commence at 9 A. M., and will be held at Phillips's Government Stables, corner of Fremont and Ramsay streets.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. ap10-1

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH ST. W. AND C. R. W. CO.,
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th instant, the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending March 31st instant, was declared payable, free of government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer, to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall street, to shareholders registered at New York.

The transfer books will close March 31st instant, and will reopen April 17th prox.

By order of the Board.

mh28-14pT P. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite th attention of persons desiring anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being a practical mechanic, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DIRTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

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These goods above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ap1

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION by two young men as CLERKS or CONDUCTORS on the cars. Address H. A. TURNER, 78 Second street. ap 7 3t

WANTED.—A gentlemen and wife wishes to engage one large or two small rooms, furnished, with comfortable boarding, in second story, with a private family, in the suburbs, or near the city. References exchanged. Address, stating terms and location,
ap12 1w BOX 933 Postoffice.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the Nurse and Spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap10 4wd&tlw

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the
PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO.,
ap8-tf 82 Third street.

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED for the NURSE AND SPY, the most exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union Army as Nurse, Scoutand Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. Returned and disabled officers and soldiers in want of profitable employment will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition.
JONES BROS. & CO.,
ja27-3m 600 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED.—TEACHERS, STUDENTS and others who desire a healthy and profitable employment, are wanted in every town in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, as agents for the beautiful engraving, "The Child's Prayer." For particulars address
WM. J. CLARK,
aps-2w eod Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

NO. 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS. offer for sale Lindsay's improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

DALTON'S

FAMILY

KNITTING MACHINES

PATENTED 1861. PERFECTED 1864.

After years of experimenting and patient study these machines have been brought to a standard of perfection RARELY IF EVER EQUALLED IN THE MECHANIC ART.

THEY ARE PERFECTLY SIMPLE,

Are very strongly constructed, and will LAST A LIFETIME.

The labor required to run them is very trifling, and they make VERY LITTLE NOISE.

A child can easily operate and adjust them for the different kinds of work.

They will readily knit

Woolen or Cotton Yarn, Zephyrs, Worsted or Silk,

and make PLAIN or KNIT GOODS as desired. They are designed for making

SOCKS,
STOCKINGS,
JACKETS,
SASHES,
LEGGINGS,
CARES,
UNDERSLEEVES,
TIPPETS,
AFGHANS, &c.

Their capacities are such that they knit every stitch of the articles named, leaving note or minute work to be done with the old fashion knitting needles, and but little hand work of any kind.

More Work can be accomplished in one day, on one of these Machines, than can be done in two months by hand.

The PLAIN STITCH made by them is precisely the same as that made by the ordinary Knitting Needle.

They will make tight or open stitch, plain, ribbed or fancy.

The yarn capable of making a greater quantity and variety of work, and in a more perfect manner, than any other knitting Machine in existence.

Young women desirous of securing a means of earning a livelihood, will find nothing so certain of furnishing without fail, a profitable employment, as one of these Machines.

To Publishers of Newspapers.

One-half of the amount of a machine will be taken in advertising at regular rates.

For further information call at the SALESROOM,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Or address, with stamp, for Circulars and Samples of Knitting.

E. P. CARPENTER, General Agent.

For the States of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland. ap10-1ef

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION.—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c., worth over one million dollars All to be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. Gifts for the month ending February 28, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co., have had the honor of distributing among their patrons, one hundred and nineteen Gold Hunting Watches at the price of one dollar each. Wesubjoin a few of the many favorable "opinions of the press." "This is one of the largest firms in the city of New York, and are doing a very extensive business, and have on hand the largest stock that can be found in that city."—Oceana Times, Pearl Water, Mich., Oct. 21, 1864. "Their stock is large, and buyers may rely upon finding articles purchased from them just as represented. Their long continuance in business enables them to offer better inducements than any other house in the city.—Loyal American, Anderson, Ind., Oct. 29, 1864. "Their Watches are admitted by competent judges, and those who have dealt with them, to be the best in use. They are all they are advertised to be."—Independent, Warren, Ill., Nov. 24, 1864. "They are large dealers, and their stock is manufactured in the best style, and of pure materials."—Telegraph, Bangerton, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1864. "Gentlemen, we published are what they are represented to be."—Times, Waterloo, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1864. "Worthy of confidence"—Wyoming Democrat, Warsaw, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1864. "Honorable and fair dealing men."—Cumberland Valley Journal, Mechanicsburg, Pa., Oct. 26, 1864. A splendid list of articles—all to be sold for $1 each. 250 Genuine Gold Hunting-case Watches, $80 to $150; 250 Ladies' Gold and Enameled Case Watches, $35 to $70; 500 Gents' Hunting-case Silver Watches, $35 to $70; 200 Diamond Rings, $40 to $100; 2,000 Vest and Neck Chains, $15 to $25; 2,000 Gold Oval Band Bracelets, $4 to $8; 3,000 Chased Gold Bracelets, $4 to $10; 2,000 Chain Chalms and Guard Chains, $4 to $8; 2,000 Gent's Solitaire and Gold Brooches, $4 to $10; 2,000 Lava and Florentine Brooches, $4 to $8; 2,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches, $4 to $8; 5,000 Mosaic Jet, Lava and Florentine Ear Drops, $4 to $6; 7,500 Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops, $4 to $6; 2,000 California Diamond Breast Pins, $2.50 to $10; 2,000 Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys, $2.50 to $8; 4,000 Fob and Vest Ribbon slides, $3 to $10; 5,000 Sets Solitaire Sleeve Buttons Studs, &c., $3 to $8; 3,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., $4 to $7; 10,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $3 to $20; 4,000 Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring, $3 to $20; 3,000 Gold Tooth picks, Crosses, &c., $2 to $8; 2,000 Plain Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 3,000 Chased Gold Rings, $4 to $10; 10,000 Stone Set and Signet Rings, $2.50 to $10; 10,000 California Diamond Rings, $2.50 to $10; 2,000 Ladies' Jewelry, Jet and Gold, $5 to $15; 5,000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Cameo, Pearl, &c., $4 to $15; 10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holders and Pencils, $2 to $10; 10,000 Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders, $2 to $10; 5,000 Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups, $8 to $20; 2,000 Silver Castors, $15 to $50; 2,000 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets, $20 to $50.

Messrs. T. & H. Gaughan & Co., No. 116 Broadway, New York, extensive manufacturers and importers of all the leading and most fashionable styles of Watches and Jewelry, desiring to increase their business to an unlimited extent, have resolved upon a great Gift Distribution, subject to the regulation following: Certificates naming each article and its value, are first Sealed in envelopes, Thoroughly and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. All articles sold at One Dollar each, without regard to value. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then if it is not your opinion to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry or case for One Dollar, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows: One for 25 cents; five for $1; seven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; one hundred for $15. Agents will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and remit 15 cents to us either in cash or postage stamps. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., No. 116 Broadway, N. Y. m ail-1m

GOOD CHANCE

For a Coal & Oil Company.

Valuable Coal Lease for Sale.

The lease of the Coal in about 200 acres of Land, with about 70 acres in fee, lying in front on the Ohio River, about five miles below Beaver, giving ready access to the river where there is a good landing and plenty of water at all seasons of the year.

There are wells now being sunk on both sides of this land, and Oil has been struck on Raccoon Creek, less than a mile from it.

The lease is unusually favorable in its terms, and will be sold low.

For particulars and draft of the property apply to
W. A. McCLUNG,
ap3 2w 63 Wood Street, Up Stairs.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se9 No. 114 Fourth street

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
mh24 Liberty Street,

SEWING MACHINES.

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $25. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charle Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de26-1y Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 163 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH

Agent for PLANET & SAYER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of WEYMAN & SON is this day dissolved by limitation. GEORGE WEYMAN.
WM. P. WEYMAN.

Having disposed of my interest in the Tobacco business to my sons, W. P. and B. Frank Weyman, I recommend them to my friends and former customers.
GEORGE WEYMAN.

WM. P. WEYMAN..... B. FRANK WEYMAN.

WEYMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Weyman & Son,) wholesale and retail

Tobacco Manufacturers,

Nos. 79 and 81 Smithfield st.,
ja2-tf PITTSBURGH.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMOVAL.

We have removed to 63 MARKET STREET, and will open our new stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

On Monday, April 10th, 1865. The patronage of our friends and the public is respectfully solicited.
ap1 SOUTH & ROSS.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment Constantly on hand, of our own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

For sinking

OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS.

Tools warranted, made of the very best JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

WELL BORERS

furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VISES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXES,	NAILS, &c.

ROPE, LEATHER AND

Gum Belting, &c.,

All of which I have ntly in store. ia28-3m

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MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

DIARIES FOR 1866. DIARIES FOR 1865.
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FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.

POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to. se21

DEEDS,

MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and

ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANKS,

Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood streets
mh8i

AGENTS FOR

ABENDROTH BROS.

Cast Iron Drain, Water and Smoke Pipes, Elbows, Tees, Reducers, Bends and Branches, of all descriptions. For sale at New Pittsburgh Foundry.

Oil Well Tools, Tube and general supply house for Oil Wells. DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
ap4-dm No. 110 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL.

In course of construction, one 6 by 14; one 7 by 14, and one 7 by 8 inch. OIL ENGINES, with LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS.

For sale at
M. DARRAGH & CO'S,
ap4 Engine Builders, Fairview, Beaver Co., Pa.

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Shoulders,
Sides,
Leaf Lard and Grease,
Dried Beef. For sale by
BOWSER & LONG,
ap1-tf Packers, No. 12 Fourth street.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

ELLERY, BARTLETT,

AND

APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.

For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
mh18 No. 56 Fifth st.

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

No. 150 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
oc9 1

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAPER, RAGS, &c.,

No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chesnut West side.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co. corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
ja20-tf Treasurer.

PRODUCE—

50 bbls. Green App ;
2 " Flaxseed ;
2 " Eggs ;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

TOBACCO.

Spun Roll,
Navy, No. and ½ lbs.,
Fives Lump,
For sale at
Rough and Ready,
Bright Pounds,
Diamond Twist, etc., etc,

R. & W. JENKINSON'S,
No. 6 Federal street, Allegheny.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe25

PRODUCE—

1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
2 kegs " Lard.

Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe22 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to be done for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. de23-6m

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of

Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers,

Mason county and other grades Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.
RICHARD MALLAY,
mh11-1y 122 West Second st., (Cincinnati.)

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, Wilkins HALL,

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at $1 and under.....1¼ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $1 and up to $2.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $1 and up to $5.....½ pr share.
Oil Stocks selling at $5 and over.....¼ of 1 per ct.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

STEEL,

fe7-tf cor. Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

ONE CASE OF PRINTS, 12 1-2 cents per yard.

ONE CASE DELAINES, at 25 cents per yard.

Yard wide HEAVY MUSLINS, 25 cts. per yard.

DRESS GOODS, 12 1-2, 18 3-4, 25, 31, 37 1-2 and 50 cents per yard.

200 styles SILK and CLOTH GARMENTS, from $7.50 to $75.00,

AT THE SPACIOUS

CLOAK ROOM

OF

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

Market street.

ap12

GREAT SALE

-OF-

DRY GOODS!

STILL CONTINUED AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

CALICOS for 12½ sold formerly at 25 cents.
Do. " 19 " " 37½ "
Do. " 22 " " 45 "
Do. " 25 " " 50 "

MUSLINS in proportion.

A large stock of SUMMER DRESS GOODS closing out cheap.

Now is the time to buy as goods are now at the lowest point. ap8

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Are now in receipt of their first assortment of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS.

FUR

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 87 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at Market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 1 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. Seven-Thirties,
U. S. 5 per cent. one year certificates,

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au16

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. HANNA, Pres't. [JAS. McAULEY, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS APRIL 12, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '81	107 50	.....
U. S. 5-20's	107 25	.....
U. S. 10-40's	90 00	98 75
U. S. Certificates	98 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad 6's	71 00	77 00
Monongahela Insurance Co	.....	42 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	70 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.	9 75	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	10 00
Merch'ns' and Manufact'rs Bank	.....	74 00
German National Bank	.....	140 00
Third National Bank	.....	102 00
First National Allegheny	.....	133 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Company	.....	9 00
Phillips	.....	4 00
Oil Basin	.....	9 00
Eldorado	.....	1 25
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	4 75
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 75
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	95
Merchants'	.....	80
Ritchie	55	.....
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	80	.....
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	.....	1 80
Federal Run	.....	1 25
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	1 80
Paxton	.....	4 75
Rosin	1 05	1 20
Coal Bluff Mining Company	.....	1 50
Mingo Coal Co	.....	15 00
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	.....	2 25
Phoenix	.....	1 00
Banner	.....	11
Meadow	.....	1 10
Allegheny Coal Oil Co	.....	1 50

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

The market was rather quiet. Maple Shade, B to 18¾; St. Nicholas, 3¾; Curtin, 10; Dalzell, 5¾ to 6, Gold, 145 to 145¾.

WEDNESDAY, April 12—P. M.

The transactions at the Bankers' Stock Board this morning were beyond the usual average. The following sales are reported this:

50 shares	Columbia Oil, with div	@$ 55 00
250 do	Ross Oil Co	@ 1 05
5 do	First Nat'nal Bank, Allegheny	@ 135 00
5 do	National Bank	@ 140 00

—There was a better attendance on 'Change this evening, but prices ruled very low. Allegheny and Pittsburgh was offered at 26 25; Culbertson Run sold at $1; Ritchie is looking up, and sold at a slight advance; Whitley Creek sold up to $2,—under favorable reports from its wells. The bear movement on Pittsburgh and New York has about spent itself. It is expected that the stock will advance, despite the attempts to break it down. The sales this evening were as follows:

$50	Ninth Ward Bounty Bond	$25 00
5 shares	Connellsville Railroad	10 50
300 do	Culbertson Run	1 00
300 do	Pittsburgh and New York	1 05
200 do	do do	1 05
200 do	Ritchie	60
100 do	do	60
100 do	Ross	1 13
100 do	do	1 14
300 do	Star Well	83
400 do	Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	85
100 do	Whitely Creek	2 00

The closing quotations are as follows:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Citizens' P.R.W. 7 ₰ cent bonds	$83 00	.....
Allegheny Co. Chap. 5 ₰ cent do.	67 00	.....
Steubenville & R. R.	.....	.....
Monongahela Insurance	.....	42 00
Mingo Coal	.....	14 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	5 00	6 25
Banner	.....	1 15
Reed Farm and Ohio Petroleum	.....	1 20
Caldwell and Philadelphia	4 00	5 00
Central Basin	80	1 00
Cherry Run Central	1 30	1 75
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 05	1 20
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	95
Columbia	48 00	55 00
Dalzell	3 00	6 00
Dusk Creek	10 00	14 00
Etna Oil and Mining	20	55
Hebern	.....	1 00
Eldorado	.....	1 00
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	1 00	4 00
Iron City	.....	50
Meadow	.....	1 25
Merchants	55	60
M'Aboy Cherry Run	80	1 00
National of Pittsburgh	.....	1 25
Nat. Refining & Storing	.....	12 00
Ohio Valley	.....	1 90
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 90	4 10
Phoenix	.....	80
Phillips	4 00	6 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 65	2 15
Revenue	.....	1 20
Ross	.....	1 20
Rynd Farm	5 15	8 40
Smithwestern, of Philadelphia	.....	6 00
Stella	55	60
Star Wells	.....	83
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y.	2 10	2 20
Union Fabric	62	64

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, during the month of March ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1865.	1864.	Increase.	Decr'se.
From freights	$471,381 97	$295,107 13	$ 76,274 84	.....
From passengers	277,555 75	190,577 37	180,978 44	.....
Express matter	13,740 93	5,400 00	10,340 93	.....
Mails	7,875 00	7,875 00	.....	.....
Rent of Railway	7,098 34	7,098 34	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	8,301 29	1,944 50	7,356 45	.....
Total	856,851 44	611,297 54	275,244 00	.....
Working Exp's	303,942 56	335,389 46	.....	31,446 90
Jan 1 to March 31	2,267,458 91	1,359,290 81	908,168 49	.....

—The following table shows the fluctuations of gold at the periods named:

MONTHS.	1862. Highest.	1862. Lowest.	1863. Highest.	1863. Lowest.	1864. Highest.	1864. Lowest.
January	160	105	134	100	151	140
February	102	104	153	172	157	160
March	101	102	159	171	159	166
April	101	102	148	159	166	187
May	102	104	143	155	168	190
June	101	108	109	148	189	254
July	119	120	128	145	232	285
August	112	116	122	128	231	262
September	124	134	127	141	185	254
October	122	127	134	150	289	229
November	129	133	143	151	2 9	2 26
December	131	134	147	152	2 11	1 44

1863.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	226	2 24¾	197 4	200		
February	202	202	196	196		
March	200	2 01	200	199		
" 2	199	198	197	197		
" 3	198	199	198	198		
" 4	199	199	199	199		
" 5	198	198	198	198		
" 6	198	199	198	198		
" 7	198	198	198	198		
" 8	198	198	198	198		
" 9	198	198	198	198		
" 10	198	198	198	198		
" 11	198	198	198	198		
" 13	191	191	189	189		
" 14	188	188	188	188		
" 15	188	188	188	188		
" 16	188	188	188	188		
" 17	187	189	188	188		
" 18	188	188	188	188		
" 20	188	188	188	188		
" 21	188	188	188	188		
" 22	188	188	188	188		
" 23	188	188	188	188		
" 24	188	188	188	188		
" 25	188	188	188	188		
" 27	188	188	188	188		
" 28	188	188	188	188		
" 29	188	188	188	188		
" 30	188	188	188	188		
" 31	188	188	188	188		
April 1	188	188	188	188		
" 3	188	188	188	188		
" 4	188	188	188	188		
" 5	188	188	188	188		
" 6	188	188	188	188		
" 7	188	188	188	188		
" 8	188	188	188	188		

—The last bank statement of the New York city banks, shews the following changes:

	April 1.	April 8.	
Loans	$204,458,355	$204,178,839	Dec. $301,516
Specie	20,584,668	20,645,670	Inc. $58,072
Circulation	4,888,980	4,773,028	Dec. 115,452
Deposits	178,550,571	174,850,185	Inc. 3,469,614
Legal Ten's	42,980,382	40,424,987	Inc. 3,435,376

—The following table shows the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston banks with those of the three previous weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circ'n.
April 8	$30,740,649	$1,385,624	$ 26,464,451	$3,660,838
March 27	29,952,171	1,428,702	26,037,128	5,278,660
March 20	21,203,180	1,624,901	26,305,324	5,435,685
March 14	21,254,401	1,790,711	26,615,578	5,501,240

By a comparison of the above returns for the four weeks, it will be seen that, though there are some fluctuations in the amounts, the changes have not been regular in any one direction, nor the difference material. The loans and the circulation have, however, increased, and the deposits and specie have decreased. The indications favor an increased business and an easy money market, more particularly at Boston.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

Capital	$14,532,100	$14,532,100	Inc.	$ 100
Loans	20,268 7 9	20,325 831	Dec	42 948
Specie	1,914 293	1,919 282	Dec	94 911
Legal Tender	17,067 615	17,312 697	Inc	225,052
Deposits	38,316 817	39,366 415	Inc	1,049 598
Circulation	5,870 628	6,133,337	Inc	229,771

With the exception of an increase of over a million of dollars in the deposits, the statement of bank averages last week showed little change. The legal tender notes increased $235,052, and the circulation $229,791. The loans at the specie each fell off a comparatively small amount.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

BUSINESS—The market was dull in all its various departments, the demand for the leading articles being restricted to small parcels to meet the demands of the city trade. As a general thing prices were unchanged. The weather has been changeable, but is again pleasant. We have been the recipients of rain during most of the week. Our rivers are again at flood hight with, in fact, more water than business. Boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a paying trip. The Minerva from Parkersburg, had a good trip. She returned at noon for the same port. The Bayard will be found at the foot of Wood street. She will depart for Parkersburg at 11 a. m. Passengers can depend on this. The packet Julia left for St. Paul, loaded to her utmost capacity, and full of passengers. The steamer Pine Grove did not get off last evening. She will depart this day positively for Cincinnati. The Elmburg, a fine steamer, is off at noon for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Maggie Hays is announced to leave this day for Cairo and St. Louis. The pretty steamer Kate Putnam is the only boat loading direct for St. Paul. She will go through without re-shipping. The Pilgrim, Capt. McVay, is on her way up. She will arrive in time to take her place in the Zanesville trade on Saturday. The steamer Glide No. 3, is loading for Cincinnati. She will have dispatch. The Leonidas, Nevada, and Minneola are awaiting their turn to load. A number of boats are due, and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was dull; the demand was seldom off. There is a large amount of inferior quality on the market that could not be disposed of. A prime article would bring $4 00 @ 4 25 per bbl.

SEEDS—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Timothy sold in a small way at $5 00@5 50. Clover is held at $16 50@17. FEED—Prices tend downward. We note sales of Middlings at $2 20, per cwt.; Bran, $1 60; Shorts, $1 70 per cwt. The supply in hand is ample.

WHEAT—The market has been dull for some time past; prices were nominal and unsettled. Red is held at $2 30; Prime White at $2 50; Choice being consigned to the mills. Strictly prime Red may be quoted at $1 60, and choice White $1 70 per bushel.

RYE—Prices have declined under a dull market to $1 00 per bushel. This is the lowest we have noted.

OATS—Were dull. We note sales of 650 bush. on track, at 75@80c. Other sales were reported at lower prices.

CORN—Dull, with sales of 300 bushels ear at 95c.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a moderate demand; sales of 18 pkgs prime at 33@35c.

FLOUR—The market continues very dull, with no re-sellers than buyers. In fact there appears to be no settled price; each dealer appears to have his own figures. The supply on hand is ample for all ordinary purposes. The receipts by the river were large. They are principally consigned to the East. The sales yesterday, as reported, did not exceed 300 bbls, at prices ranging from $8 50 to $9 and $9 50, the former for low grades and the latter for choice.

GROCERIES—The market keeps pace with the demand; sales of 24 bbls at 12c per doz.

POTATOES—The demand has fallen off; sales of 100 bu Peach Blows at $1 10, and 50 bbls do at $3 25 per bbl.

BACON—The market was dull with plenty of sellers and few purchasers. As prices were unsatisfactory we quote them:

HOMINY—The market was dull at 5½c per lb.

LARD—Was dull with prices tending downward. It can be purchased at 19c.

St Louis Hemp and Cotton Market.

April 11.

Upon the announcement of the fall of Richmond, prices generally declined, and failed to realize. Much in the interest of large quantities of tobacco had been destroyed in Richmond and Petersburg. Thorough apathy on the part of buyers seems to increase the general depression, and we quote a still further decline since our last week's report. Sales were made to-day at figures fully within our quotations. Reports from the interior indicate a heavy falling off in the quantity to be planted this year, even when compared with the small crop of last year.

Lead—Market dull, and no prices fixed for the article. Retail lot of Galena wassold at 11½c.

Hemp.—Market very dull, and but very little making. We quote common to fair undressed from $90 to 10; good and prime from $110 to 120; choice and extra choice from $130 to 150; dressed hemp nominal at $190@270; tow, uncovered and covered, $80@85. The demand is very languid; yet the stock of hemp now in market is generally held above our quotations. Sales reported of 11 bales undressed at $10; 26 do do at 12½; 12 do do private; 26 do dressed, private, and 65 covered hackled tow at $85 per ton.

Cotton—Very dull, and buyers and sellers far apart. Yesterday after 'Change 6 bales middlings brought 53c, and to-day there is no demand above 52@53c.

The circular of J. B. Carson & Bro., of this date, states the sea and shipments of the week at 3,500 bales, of which 1,100 were to speculators here, and 1,200 shipped East on consignment.

Stock last week	5,300
Receipts since	1,300
Sales and shipments	2,450
Stock on hand	6,150

The largest lot of cotton ever consigned to a single St. Louis firm was 746 bales, received today by Hamilton & Dunnica.

Memphis Cotton Market.

11 Memphis cotton continues dull and nominal. One cash sale of six bales middling at 23c net; another of two bales at 21c. There was inquiry later in the day for fifty bales at 22c net, but little or no response. A few bales of good ordinary were sold at 17@18c, and there was inquiry for good middling at 23c net. A small lot middling was offered at 16c, but was not sold even at this low figure.

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

April 10.

Iron—There is but a limited business doing in rails, and prices are tending downward. The best brands of Hot-blast are selling in small quantities at $65 per ton but round lots could be bought at $60. Cold blast is held nominal at $70. Bar is steady at 5½ for common, and 6½@6¾ for charcoal. Horse-shoes are quoted at 9¾@10c, for Shoenberger's extra.

Nails—A dull market and all sizes declined $1 50 per keg. We now quote—

10 to 6d	$5 00@5 12½
8 and 9d	5 25@5 37½
6 and 7d	5 50@5 62½
4 and 5d	5 75@5 87½
3d	6 25@6 37½
2d	7 25@7 37½
20 fine tinned	5 25@5 37½
20 do	5 75@5 87½
Cut Spikes, 3 to 7 inch	6 75@6 87½

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

April 10.

The market has been rather dull since our last report, and we quote Stonecoal Bar Iron at 6¾@7c; Charcoal Bar at 7¾@7¾c, and 9@9½c for all of the corresponding prices. Sheet Iron, 9c; Charcoal, 12c; Juniata, 14c; Am. Bar Steel, 12½c; Steel Slabs, 16c; Steel Wings, 18c. Nails—The market is not supplied. We have heard of a few sales as low as $6 25@6 50 for 10ds in lots of 100 kegs and upward from first hands. We quote $6 50@6 75 for 10ds, and retail price $7

Cincinnati Provision Market.

In our general markets there was but little disposition manifested to operate. The advices from the East in regard to most articles of Produce were of a discouraging character, and buyers are unwilling to take hold to any extent, fearing a further decline; but holders are not disposed to press sales and in many cases have retired their stocks. Provisions are quiet and nominally unchanged. Mess Pork could have been bought at $27 for city packed, though there were no buyers. A sale of 100 pieces Shoulders at 10c, loose, was the only transaction we heard of in bulk meats. Rib Sides could be bought, to some extent, at 14c, loose though they were not offered freely at this figure. Nothing transpired in Bacon, and any quotations we might give would be more calculated to mislead than otherwise; so we omit them. Lard is nominal at 17c for prime city, which is the rate asked.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

April 11.

The week closes rather dull. Sales of 83 hhds including 10 hhds rejected. The sales of the week sum up to 374 hhds, against 402 hhds the previous week. The sales of the season, since the 1st of November, were 10,302 hhds. The sales of to-day were as follows:

Pickets—1 hhd trash at $3 20, 9 hhds lugs at $5@7 70, 4 hhds common leaf at $8 50@12 25, and 3 hhds at $13 50@17 75.

Ninth street—7 hhds at $4 10@7 70, 7 hhds at $6@8 60, 3 at $10 50@13 50, and 4 hhds at $15 75@19 50.

Jackson—7 hhds at $4 40@5 50, 6 hhds at $6@8 10, 4 hhds at $10 50@9 50, 4 hhds at $13 75@15 50, 4 hhds at $16@17, and 2 at $18@19.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

April 10.

Market heavy and weak, and sellers more inclined to accept current prices. Sales 2 hhds scrap at 2½@2 75; 17 damaged and green logs $2 50@3 50; factory, $5 @6 75; 3 planters, $8 75@9 00; 2 common leaf, $9 25@12 25; 2 medium stripping, $14 50@14 75; 2 common manufacturing, $18 25@20; 1 medium do, $30, and 12 boxes on private terms. Bids on 9 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Hide Market.

April 11.

The receipts have been more liberal, and with but a limited demand, prices are lower, and the tendency is still downward. Dry flint declined to 11c; dry salted to 9c; wet salted to 7c, and green to 6c.

Dry flint, per lb	11c.
Dry salted, do	9c.
Wet salted, do	7c.
Green, do	6c.
Sheep Pelts, each	$1@1 04

Louisville Lumber Market.

April 10.

Stock of pine lumber light, with sales of common rough boards at $55@40 per 1 000 feet while the better rates to choice range from $50 to 60. Pine shingles $6 to $7 per thousand, and poplar $5.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

There was a larger demand for oil yesterday. Buyers appear only to be waiting until prices meet their views, when they will be prepared to enter the market and purchase freely. So far as prices were concerned we have no change to notice; they were the same as the previous day. The largest demand was for low gravities which appear to be scarce. The receipts by the river since our last were 2,488 bbls to various consignees, A dispatch from Oil City yesterday reports oil at the wells on the creek at 55@6 35. At the mouth the usual advance was paid. The departures include the L'claire No 2. The Bell and Echo No. 2 were due, and will no doubt be found at the landing. The sales of crude since our last reach 3,775 bbls, a portion to the refiners, the balance on Eastern account. The demand for refined was exceedingly limited, prices being very uncertain. The supply in market was not large. The sales were principally in five to ten barrel lots. Below will be found the sales that were reported:

CRUDE OIL.—Buyers seemed more disposed to operate. The inquiries were more numerous. The variation in the prices was for the different gravities. Sales of 400 bbls at 22c, packages returned; 230 do 21c, same conditions; 15 do 22c, packages exchanged; 200 do, same figures; 500 do, 21c; 150 do, 21c; 175 do, 21c; 300 do, 22c, and 1,600 bbls, terms withheld until the gravity was ascertained. This would be equal to 26@27c packages included.

REFINED OIL—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market was too unsettled to quote correctly, therefore we omit figures.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Porter, Miller & Co	150	A L Linton	1350
W H Hillery	160	McKelvey & Co	150
Fisher & Bro	187	R C Dunn	50
J Wilkins	50	Duncan & Co	50
Total			2488

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burk & Co, 561 bbls Crude, for Norristown.

Juneseo Company, 71 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 72 bbls Refined, for Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 65 bbls Refined for Baltimore.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 12.

To-day at the stock exchange railway shares' market was generally weak on call. The only marked decline was in Erie. There was a strong pressure to sell railway shares at last board: Government bonds were all firmer at board: Gold was limited in amount offering. After call the extreme rates were not fully sustained. Coal and miscellaneous shares were steady, without special change. The Assistant Treasurer has fixed cotton-gold certificates at 145¾. Gold room has been generally quiet and without any animation. The difference between the two extremes was one per cent. Money is offered very freely at six per cent, and the loans are generally made at five per cent. The supply of capital is very large. Petroleum stocks were generally firm, with moderate business. Sales at the Metropolitan Farm at 95; Cherry Run, 65c; Excelsior, $1 90; Fountain, $2 30; Germania, 75c; Tack, $2 10; United States, $8 90; Osceola, $2 50; Rynd Farm, $3 20. Petroleum certificates quiet; sales of 500 bbls at 35¾@35¾c for crude; 51@52c for refined in bond and 72@73c for free. The commercial and financial classes are steadier in market continues. In the produce and merchandise markets there is a steady recovery of values. Cotton and gold are lower, and flour is nominally unchanged, but not necessarily in prices. Some are yet who have not yielded in proportion to the decline in gold, and who seem likely to be disappointed in the opening of supplies in the south, weak and declining; but as a rule, prices have become generally adjusted to a basis of 135 for gold, and there is a fair degree of confidence in operating upon this standard.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Sterling quiet at 108¾@109¼ for first class bills. Gold without decided change, opening at 146 and closing at 145¾@145¾. Government bonds dull and firm. Stocks dull and lower; Rock Island, 93¾; Chicago and Quincy, 103; Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien, 73¾; Michigan Central, 113; Illinois Central scrip, 108; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 72; Northwestern, 33½; do, preferred, 67¾; New York Central, 100½; Erie, 66¾; do, preferred, 87; Hudson, 107; Michigan Southern, 98½; Michigan Southern, 62½; Terre Haute, 33; Reading, 103¾.

EVENING BOARD.

Gold 145¾. New York Central 100¾; Erie 66¾; Hudson 106¾; Reading 104¾; Michigan Southern 98; Illinois Central 108¾; Pittsburgh 71¾; Rock Island 93¾; Northwestern 33¾; do, preferred, 67¾; Fort Wayne 89½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 26; Cumberland 46; Quicksilver 60. Market active and irregular. Good steady.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Petroleum quiet; Crude, 36c; Refined in bond, 52; Refined, free, 71.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Cotton steady at 54@55c. Flour dull at 10@15c lower, $7 05@7 90. Whisky dull and lower; Western $1 55@2 15c. Wheat opened steady, but closed dull and lower; Prairie Spring, $2 31 @2 40; Amber Kentucky $1 80. Rye quiet and drooping. Barley dull. Corn quiet at $1 30@1 35 for new yellow western. Oats are quiet at 80c for western. Sugar—Porto Rico 15c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 85c. Pork dull at $26 50@26 75 for new prime mess, at $27 12½@27 50 for new mess, and $24 50@25 for 1863 and '64 cash and regular way. Lard dull at 18½@18¾c for new prime, and $20 25@20 62½ for prime mess; also, 1,250 bbls new mess for April and May, at $20 62½@20 75. Beef quiet and steady at $15 50@16 50 for plain mess, and $18@20 for extra. Steer beef hams quiet, at $29@32. Cut meats firmer at 10¼@15c for shoulders and 16@17c for hams; 17½@18c for sides in salt. Butter 25@35c. Tallow 12½ cents at 15½c for long rendered, and 16@16¾c for short rendered. Lard steady at 18¾@19; and 20 bbls for city at 18½c. Whisky—Spirits, $2 10. Better dull at 158@30c for Ohio, and 30@35 for State. Cheese quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

April 12.

Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork could have been sold at $27. Whisky nominal. Flour unchanged in local demand. Wheat dull at Saturday's $2 40@2 50, and family $2 20@$2 25. Corn and Rye unchanged. Oats firm at 65c. Barley continues in moderate demand at $1 05 for prime fall. Clover firm at $10. Timothy at $4 50, unchanged and dull. Groceries steady but dull. Butter firm at 30@32c. Cheese steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 12.

Produce—Receipts: 460 bbls flour, 5,500 bush wheat, 12,500 bush corn, 4,300 bush oats. Shipments: Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 4,300 bush oats. Provisions quiet; sales at $25 50 per prime Mess; Hams quiet at 15c. Lard dull at 16½c. Flour active. Wheat quiet at $1 69@1 70. Corn steady at 69@70c. Oats active at 48@49c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R.—

D Wallace, 145 sks oats; Hitchcock & Mc, 3 sks flax seed, 1 car corn; P Hunter, 8 pkgs household goods; H Riddle, 13 bxs cheese; H Hack, 6 bbls pork; Wm Hay, 4 bbls lard, 4 bbls butter; J S Dilworth, 5 bbls butter; J Yost, 12 pkgs produce; Logan & G, 3 kegs; Davis & Co, 2 pkgs paper; Mellon, Negley & Co, 1 car corn; Wainwright, 4 bales hops; J White, 25 do do; S Forsythe, 7 & Co, 11 boxes seales, 8 hgs mdz; H Wolf, 2 do do; Jno Lorentz, 8 do do; Kennedy & Bro, 109 sks wheat; N Glion, 5 cases ware; L H Voigt, 9 bxs eggs; F Van Gorder, 18 pgs potatoes; T C Mathers 75 hgs molasses; Shriver & Co, 100 doz brooms; J Floyd & Co, 55 doz brooms; J England, 68 pkgs mdse.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—

Marrio, O & B, 1 car iron; B Zeglinger, 20 bush potatoes; Whiteside, 16 bu potatoes; Myers, 90 bu oats; S Barclay, 70 bu potatoes; H A Shuffer, 19 bags oats; Johnson & Co, 1 car bricks.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER MINERVA.—J & W Farly, 145 sks barley; Dorrington & Co, 450 do do; Fleming & Torrence, 1,037 W Peck, 40 bbls, 120 pkgs dried apples; Woodwell, 1 box; Lemon & Wise, 79 pieces furniture; J S Dilworth, 10 bbls dried apples; W P Weyman, 5 pkgs; Forsyth, Jr & Co, 107 oil tubes; R Wallace, 4 bales hay; E B Matters, 23 bales broom corn; Patterson & Ammon, 60 sks corn; Myers, 120 empty bbls; Fahnestock, 38 empty bbls; Pittsburgh Paper Co, 68 bdls paper; W H Garrard, 200 sks barley; J Rhodes, 87 do do; Clarke & Co, 24 bbls produce; N Christy, 50 sks oats; owners, sundry lots of produce.

Parkersburg.

PER BAYARD.—Wooldridge & Alward, 78 oil bbls, T. Jenkins, 38 bbls dried apples, 18 do beans; M Voigt, 12 pkgs produce; Jordan, Holliter & Co, 4 bbls eggs; G C Porter, 2 bxs mdse; Seltzer & Armstrong, 121 bags oats; Gen Doyle, 10 horses; Jas Anderson, 19 bbls apples; W H Garrard, 248 bags barley; Dorrington, 259 do oats; L H Voigt & Co, 22 bbls potatoes, 2 do apples, 1 crock apple butter; M Herbert, 93 bbls apples; T Watson, 26 do do; Mr Goldelman, 16 do earthenware; Jno J O'Leary, 3 casks do; W P Beck & Co, 6 bbls apples; Mr Seaman, 100 baskets potatoes.

Whisky at Louisville.

Market unsettled for raw steam whisky, with limited sales at $2 08 to 2 10, though the holders were demanding $2 12 to 2 15. New and old Bourbon range from $3 25 to $10, with a sale of four year old at $8.

Louisville Oil Market.

April 10.

We quote sales of coal or burning oil at a decline, in lots at 80@85c; land oil at 90@95c for choice, and common at 81 80@1 85 per gal. Clover seed declined to $6, and timothy at $4 50@4 75 per bushel. Linseed oil at the mill at $1 28@1 30 per gallon, and $1 35 for boiled. Castor oil by the bb. $3 75@4.

Louisville Coal Market.

April 10.

Fair supplies, with a sale of Pittsburgh, afloat, at 2½@2¾, and a sale at 2¾; retail sales delivered 3@3½, delivered. Pomeroy to boats, delivered 2½.

St. Louis Sugar Market.

April 11.

Belcher's Sugar Refining Company's circular, of April 10th, quotes cash prices of refined sugar, in lots of twenty packages and upwards: Crushed sugar, double refined, 20¾c; crushed sugar, C, 19¾c; powdered sugar, double refined, 20¾c; powdered sugar, C, 19¾c; granulated sugar 19¾c; refined white sugar, C, 19c; do do C, 18½c; refined yellow, A, 18c; clarified, XXX, 17c. For lots less than twenty barrels one eighth of a cent will be added, and for one hundred barrels one per cent, discount will be made. Golden syrups, bbls, $1 55; half bbls, $1 58; kegs $1 62; sugar-house syrup molasses, bbls, $1 15; half bbls, $1 90; kegs $1 23; city refinery sugar-house molasses, bbls, $1 10; half bbls $1 13; kegs $1 17.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

April 11.

A moderate amount only was brought down in the recent rise, and there is very little at the river in barges unsold. The sales made were at 11c for Hartford City and Pomeroy, and 13c for Youghiogheny. The retail rates, delivered to consumers, at 22c for the former, and 24c for the latter.

Whisky at Cincinnati.

Whisky opened rather quiet, and sales were made early in the day at $2 08, but this market was subsequently influenced by the New York, and at the close there was a fair demand at $2 10. The sales were 150 bbls at $2 08, and 200 bbls at $2 10.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.	
Fayette	Speers	do	
Gallatin	Carlile	do	
Jos. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.	
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg	

DEPARTED.

Telegraph	Bougher	Brownsville.	
Franklin	Carmac	do	
Fayette	Speers	do	
Gallatin	Carlile	do	
Jos. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.	
Minerva	Bougher	Parkersburg.	
Julia	Brickell	St. Paul.	

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about twelve feet water in the channel and rising.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Bayard, Capt. Moore. She leaves at 11 a. m.

THE pretty steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Anawalt, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. Passengers would do well to bear this in mind.

THE fine steamer Pine Grove, Capt. Hamilton, leaves this day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has good accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Neil Cook, the clerk, an old favorite, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends.

THE fine passenger steamer Edinburg, Capt. Thompson, being detained on account of bad weather, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati. This boat has the accommodations and attentive officers. Mr. George Thompson, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers are well cared for.

THE first class passenger steamer Maggie Hays, Capt. D. L. Hendrickson, is now loading in turn for St. Louis and intermediate ports. This boat was built expressly for the trade between Pittsburgh and St. Louis. She was fitted out and furnished in the best possible manner. Capt. Hendrickson being a favorite with travelers and shippers, we expect to see her depart with the best trip of the season. The fine clerk is Mr. J. Young, an officer who has no superior in his department. Success to the Maggie Hays and her attentive officers.

Saint Louis—Monday's *Democrat* says: The river is rising, and has now about a half foot here. The decline goes on steadily.

There is twenty feet to Cairo, ten feet to Keokuk, five feet on the rapids, and good navigation to St. Paul and up the Minnesota.

The Illinois is falling, with ten feet in the channel.

The Missouri is falling, with four and a half feet above the Osage and five feet below.

We learn by the Cuatimonoa *Gazette* that the Tennessee was about at a stand on Wednesday last.

Arrived and Departed.—The arrivals on Saturday number some fourteen. The departures are the same. The packet Julia left for St. Paul and up the Minnesota, with a full freight of them in and out, having good trips. The Lorena from Pittsburgh yesterday was down to the rapids, and full of passengers.

The Pauline Carroll's freight was principally fish from Boston. She had 900 packages of them, also 200 bales of cotton. The Pauline left at New Orleans there is awaiting shipment to this port, on the Atlantic and Mississippi Ste